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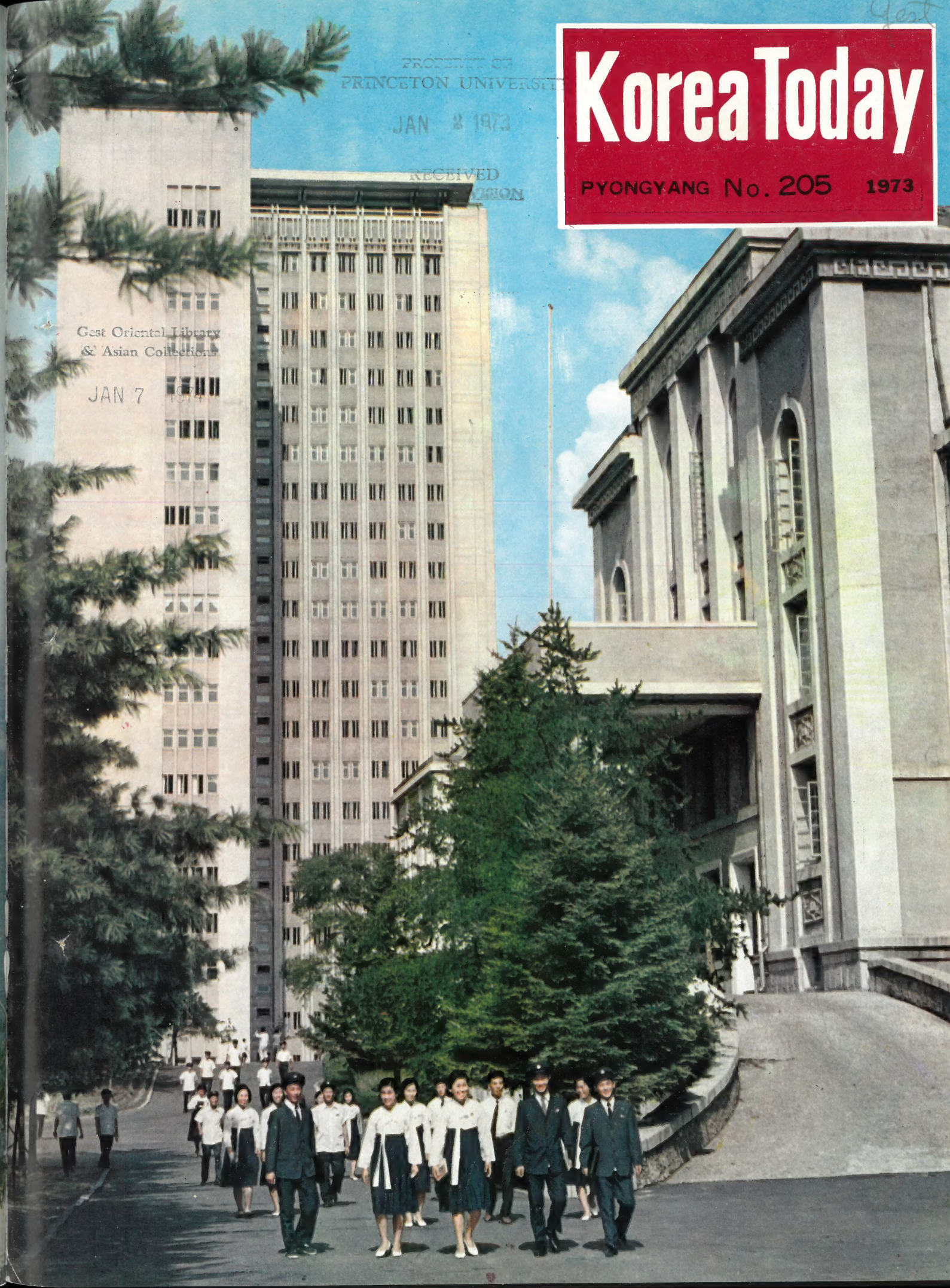
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JAN 7 1974

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE
Pyongyang, Korea

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: Part of the automatic line for processing engine heads of tractors "Pungnyon (Bumper Harvest)" at the newly-built, giant automated Kumsong Tractor Plant

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Great Educational Thought on Training Youth and Children to Be Genuine Masters of Revolution and Construction

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the *Juche*-oriented educational thought on bringing up youths and children as the genuine masters of the revolution and construction, and has put all his energy into training the rising generation to be social beings equipped with knowledge, morality and strong physique.

In his many works, he has given comprehensive elucidation of the question concerning the education of youth and children on the *Juche* idea.

With the brilliant embodiment of his *Juche*-oriented educational thought, now in our country all youth and children are growing up into competent revolutionary workers.

* * *

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the question on education of youth and children is a problem concerning the training of the continuers of the revolution, a matter of weighty importance in educating and training people, the masters of nature and society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are greatly concerned for the education of youth and children. It is because our youth and children are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution generation after generation and, moreover, there is no more important job than educating and training people for the progress of society." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 12.)

The revolutionary cause of socialism and communism continues through generations. Only when the working class and the Marxist-Leninist Parties rear excellent continuers of the revolution, they can fulfil their historical mission properly.

What is most important in powerfully advancing the revolution and construction and developing society is to train people to be independent, creative persons.

Man is the master of all things in the world and decides everything.

It is people who push ahead with the revolution and construction to reform society and con-

quer nature.

It is true that without the means of living people cannot live nor develop. But, they will be meaningless apart from people. And it is also people who create the means of living and improve living conditions. It is the masses of people who develop the productive forces for the progress of society and it is also the masses of people who reform the old relations of production.

Therefore, what is most important in the development of society is to train people, who are the masters of all things and decide everything, to be more dynamic.

The leader also taught that the goal of socialist-communist construction itself demands proper education.

The building of socialism and communism aims to make people all fare well. This aim can be attained with success only when we educate the people, the masters of the revolution and construction, raise their consciousness and make them participate voluntarily in the revolution and construction. In particular, to rear youth and children, the continuers of the revolution, as independent social beings, is of importance in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class through generations.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented a unique thought that school education is an important component of the work with people, and thus expounded clearly the position and role of education.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All our work is for people and its success depends on how to do the work with them. Education is an important aspect of the work with men." (Ibid., pp. 12-3.)

It does not come of itself for people to keep the position and enhance their role as the masters of the revolution and construction. This is realized only through political work, work with people.

Political work, work with people, is conducted by educational institutions as well as Party organizations, power organs and working people's organizations.

In socialist society people have revolutionary

world outlook and acquire knowledge of nature and society mainly through school and social education.

In our country the younger generation are all growing up into the reliable masters of a new society under the parental care of the leader and thanks to the successful actualization of his great educational thought.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that education is an important aspect of the work with people and that it is a significant work to train them to be powerful social beings.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically." (Ibid., p. 13.)

Sound ideology, high cultural and technical standards and strong physique are the attribute and quality which people should possess as social beings capable of participating in the revolution and construction as masters.

Only when men, the master of revolution and construction, have high revolutionary consciousness and profound knowledge of nature and society, can they take a positive attitude toward nature and society and actively remake them in the interests of the revolution and people.

Therefore, we regard as the central matter in education the implementation of the basic principles of socialist pedagogy whose aim it is to train youth and children to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with sound ideology, profound knowledge and strong physique.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an original educational policy of giving priority to ideological work in the education of youth and children, and saw to it that the principles of socialist pedagogy have been carried out most correctly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The most important thing in training and educating people is to remould their ideology in a revolutionary way. All activities of people are determined by their ideology." (Ibid., p. 13.)

As the leader taught, all activities of people are determined by their ideology.

Only when men arm themselves firmly with revolutionary world outlook and hold fast to the viewpoint and position of the working class, can they understand most correctly the objective laws of nature and social progress, properly apply them in the interests of the people and revolution and take part in the revolution as masters.

Therefore, only when top priority is given to politico-ideological education in school education and students are armed thoroughly with the great revolutionary idea of the leader, can they acquire scientific and technical knowledge properly and grow up into Communists faithfully serving the revolutionary cause of the working class with the knowledge they acquired. If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated despite his excellent health, he is utterly useless and

mentally disabled.

Another important matter in carrying into practice the principles of socialist pedagogy is to revolutionize, working-classize and communize the rising generation so that they may be eager to work, protect and take good care of public property and sacrifice their individual interests for those of collective.

If we are to raise the younger generation to be able people serving the society, collective and working class, it is necessary to intensify education among them in the advantages of our socialist system, induce them to take part in different socio-political activities and hold fast to the principle of combining general education with technical education, education with productive labour so as to enable them to utilize substantially their acquired knowledge for society.

The *Juche*-motivated educational thought expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reflects most correctly the revolutionary stand, *Juche* position, of completing the revolutionary cause of the working class from generation to generation; it serves as a programme guide in training people into independent and creative men of a new communist type; and it is a new, great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist educational thought.

In our country the education of youth and children is being conducted successfully in accordance with the *Juche*-motivated educational thought and the principles of socialist pedagogy.

According to the principles of socialist pedagogy, our schools at various levels arm youth and children firmly with the *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving top priority to educating them in revolutionary ideas, and direct great attention to intensifying scientific and technical education to give them general knowledge and knowledge of modern science and technology and to developing physical culture and sports in schools.

The introduction of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education in our country marks an epochal event in implementing the principles of socialist pedagogy more thoroughly. The aim of this education is to educate and train the younger generation on the principles of socialist pedagogy during the period of compulsory education, and thus to bring them up into harmoniously developed social beings of a new type with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook.

Now in our country all youth and children are afire with a resolve to be infinitely loyal to the leader. They are growing up into true revolutionaries, reliable continuers of the revolution, who are eager to work and struggle.

The socialist pedagogy originated by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung constitutes a firm guideline we should follow in socialist-communist education.

Kim Song Bok

Struggle to Oppose Japanese Imperialists' Kirin-Hoeryong Railway Project and Boycott Japanese Goods

Forty-five years have passed since the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung personally organized and led to victory the struggle to oppose the Japanese imperialists' Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and to boycott Japanese goods in the early period of his revolutionary activities.

The struggle unfolded from October to November, 1928 is one of the victorious struggles waged under his personal guidance in the early period of his revolutionary activities when the leader was carrying on an indefatigable, energetic struggle to lead the Korean revolution straight to one road of victory after he took the road of revolution in his early days: it holds a very important place in the history of the Korean revolutionary movement between the late 1920s and the early 1930s.

At the time, the Japanese imperialists were suffering seriously from economic crisis sweeping almost all capitalist countries of the world. In order to get out of the destructive economic crisis, the Japanese imperialists stepped up fascistization at home and at the same time, intensified their colonial rule in Korea and madly prepared a war of aggression against other countries. They were busy with preparations for aggression in Manchuria in an attempt to invade the continent.

The Japanese imperialists began building the Kirin-Hoeryong railway in 1928 so as to extend the Kirin-Tunhua line which they had forcibly taken from Manchurian warlords. By laying this railway running from east to west across the central part of Manchuria they sought to make it the main trunk line for their aggression on the continent and seize political, economic and military control in northeast China.

The leader promptly saw through their sinister plan and decided to organize the students of Kirin in a demonstration against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

If we are to smash the Japanese devils and win the country's independence, we must first of all unite the masses who love their country. Let us all unite our forces and rise in the revolutionary struggle. Young men and women should join the

youth organizations, children the children's organizations and women the women's organizations, and everyone should fight more resolutely against the Japanese imperialists and the class enemies.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had spread Marxism-Leninism among the broad mass of youth and students and people to rally them in revolutionary organizations and organized and mobilized them in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists in the early period of his revolutionary activities. The leader considered that the members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League in the Yuwen Middle School in Kirin and other progressive youth and students in Kirin tempered in the practical struggle against the Japanese imperialists and reactionary Kuomintang teachers (in the summer of 1928), should play the leading role in the struggle.

The Young Communist League, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin and all students in Kirin took part in the anti-Japanese demonstration under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Kirin students walked out of their classes together at the same time and turned out into the streets.

Propaganda squads assembled people and made passionate speeches exposing and denouncing the aggressive and predatory purpose of the railway project conducted by the Japanese imperialists and the crimes of the reactionary warlords. They distributed handbills everywhere strongly calling on the people to rise up against the Japanese imperialists and traitorous reactionary warlords.

Thousands of students rose like a raging tide and continued to demonstrate, shouting "Down with the Japanese aggressors!" and "Oppose the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project!"

From rooftops of tall buildings handbills were scattered exposing and condemning the aggression by the Japanese imperialists and the crimes of the treacherous reactionary warlords. True, Kirin turned into a theatre of hot battle.

Kirin students demonstrated almost every day until November. Broad sections of people joined the demonstrators.

As the struggle gathered momentum, the Japanese imperialist aggressors mobilized the police to suppress them frantically. A number of demonstrators were killed or wounded by police. Enraged



Comrade Kim Il Sung in the van of youth students organizes and leads a mass struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project conducted by the Japanese imperialist brigands for invasion of Manchuria

by this, the students organized pickets to tie the police down and at the same time, seized Japanese goods and threw them into the Sungari River.

Thus, the demonstrations turned into a boycott of Japanese goods, which became ever more furious.

The struggle to boycott Japanese goods was not a struggle merely to inflict material loss upon the Japanese imperialists but a sacred anti-Japanese political struggle of our people to knock down the Japanese imperialist bandits who fettered them and regain the lost country.

The struggle to oppose the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and to boycott Japanese goods unfolded by the Kirin students under the energetic guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung spread to vast areas like a wildfire.

The students in Harbin, Tientsin and many other cities responded with the heroic anti-Japanese struggle of the Kirin students. The struggle greatly stirred the people in China as well as in Korea.

The "Dong-a Ilbo" carried an article about the demonstration of the Kirin students on November 2, 1928, which was entitled "Anti-Japanese Struggle in Kirin Assumes Serious Dimensions over the Extension of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway Line and Other Problem; Students Demonstrate Every Day; Anti-Japanese Movement in Tientsin Has Also Been Serious for Several Days." The same

paper, in its November 13 issue, reported the Harbin students' struggle under the headline: "Students' Bodies in Harbin Step Up Struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong Railway Line; Clash with the Police on 9th; 148 Wounded."

The struggle to oppose the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and boycott Japanese goods, organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, ended in brilliant victory.

The mass anti-Japanese demonstrations dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialists and traitorous reactionary warlords and greatly boosted the anti-Japanese spirit of people. They also brought the aggressive acts of the Japanese imperialists to the attention of the world and heightened the political consciousness of the Korean and Chinese peoples and tempered the students in the revolutionary organizations and broad masses through a practical struggle to increase their militancy and raise the role of the Young Communist League, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and other anti-Japanese youth organizations.

As mentioned above, the struggle to oppose the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and boycott Japanese goods, organized and led in person by the leader in the early period of his revolutionary activities, is of great significance in the development of our youth movement and the Korean revolution.

Five-Point Programme for Preventing National Split and Reunifying Korea

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic speech "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" on June 23, 1973. In his speech he made a scientific analysis of the situation created in our country after the announcement of the north-south joint statement and elucidated the stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic for national reunification, while denouncing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy against our country and their scheme for creating two Koreas, and the traitorous manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities, following the former, for perpetuating the national split.

In his speech the leader advanced a new five-point programme for independent, peaceful reunification which represents ways for removing the difficulties in the way of reunification, preventing division and accelerating reunification. The five-point programme is: to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south; to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields; to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and south to comprehensively discuss and solve the reunification question at this Congress; to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo as a transitional step for accelerated reunification; and to enter the UN as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The five-point programme for national reunification set forth by the leader reflects the patriotic position of our Party and the Government of our Republic; it is an epoch-making, great national-salvation measure which makes it possible to frustrate resolutely the scheme openly promoted by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their south Korean followers for creating two Koreas and thus firmly preserve the ties of our single nation and open up positively the shortest way to

national reunification by mobilizing all the patriotic forces of the north and south.

The new five-point programme elucidated by the leader is, indeed, a great platform for reunification indicating the only correct way to hasten national reunification, the greatest national desire of our people and the pressing demand of the times, under the prevailing situation in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the invariable policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 23.)

Along the line for the country's independent, peaceful reunification put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and Government have since the country's division advanced time and again the most principled, reasonable proposals for the correct settlement of the reunification question and made every possible effort for their implementation.

They have so far made proposals for independent, peaceful reunification on more than 130 occasions. Particularly the north-south negotiation proposal presented by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in his famous speech of August 6, 1971, marked a milestone in opening up a new phase to thaw the long-standing freeze between the north and south, have contacts between them and discuss internal affairs of the nation.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, contacts were made between the north and south through the Red Cross organizations, and in their wake the north-south high-level talks were held. Thus a breach was made in the barriers between the north and south and the north-south joint statement was published on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity set forth by the leader, and the North-South Co-ordina-

tion Commission was formed as a joint body for the implementation of the agreements in the joint statement.

Under the inspiring guidance of the leader our Party and the Government of our Republic have put forth a series of concrete proposals for removing military confrontation, realizing extensive collaboration and holding political negotiations between the north and south — concrete steps for the faithful fulfilment of the agreements reached by both sides.

These proposals are the most positive, realistic suggestions for radically improving and developing the north-south relations and expediting the country's reunification.

But, none of our proposals has been actualized and the dialogue started between the north and south after our long efforts has also failed to make progress the way it should.

This is entirely ascribable to the south Korean authorities who seek division, putting artificial difficulties and obstacles in the way of national reunification, in pursuance of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy and scheme for creating two Koreas.

The U.S. imperialists and the successive south Korean rulers, their followers, have taken an invariable position of hindering the reunification of our country and freezing its division.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have opposed the establishment of a democratic, united government in Korea since their occupation of south Korea with a view to reducing it to their colony and military base for their aggression in the Asian continent. They brought the Korean question illegally before the UN and concocted a separate "government" headed by Syngman Rhee in south Korea and legalized Korea's division. They instigated him to clamour for "northward expedition" and unleashed an aggressive war in Korea at long last.

After the war the U.S. imperialists and their south Korean followers wrecked the Geneva Conference held for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification in accordance with the Korean Armistice Agreement, and have pursued the splitting policy.

Even after the north-south dialogue was arranged thanks to the unremitting efforts of our side, the south Korean authorities proclaimed "martial law" plus a "state of emergency" to step up the fascistization of the south Korean society and repress south Korean people desirous of national reunification. They also carried out the "October renovation" in a frantic attempt to prepare the ground for their long-term office.

They are begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in violation of the principles of reunification stipulated in the north-south joint statement, feverishly increasing south Korea's military potential by bringing in the Japanese

militarist aggressive forces and their monopoly capital. They are also madly kicking up an "anti-communist" racket. The splitting manoeuvres of the south Korean side are revealed as they are, at talks.

Whenever talks are held the south Korean side does not work to solve the problems of vital importance and pressing urgency in the settlement of the reunification question, but comes out only with problems of secondary importance and asserts that even they should be solved through different "stages," contrary to the interests of the nation, in order to delay indefinitely the solution of the reunification question.

It tries to depend more thoroughly upon foreign forces and perpetuate division in violation of the independent principle of national reunification, and at the same time, speeds up the reinforcement of its military forces and aggravates tension in our country, rejecting our proposals for completely pulling down the barriers and eliminating military confrontation between the north and south.

It has sought confrontation, competition and coexistence from the outset instead of settling the ripe problems on the principle of the north-south unity and collaboration; it has fanned hostility between the north and south and sowed national discord, turning down all our reasonable proposals.

Recently the south Korean side has gone the length of declaring that it would freeze the country's division; it made public a "special statement on the foreign policy" and formulated the creation of two Koreas as its "policy."

All this proves that the south Korean side has invariably followed the splitting policy against the country's reunification.

All facts show clearly who are patriots and who are quislings, who make every sincere effort for national reunification and who seek national division.

As developments of today show clearly, the south Korean authorities are scheming openly to create two Koreas.

In their splitting scheme they are manipulated by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are hard at work to control south Korea forever as a stronghold for saving their colonial ruling system in Asia from total bankruptcy. Employing double-faced tactics under the "Nixon doctrine," they have craftily manoeuvred to instigate south Korea's bellicose elements to make Koreans fight Koreans, perpetuate the division of Korea and create two Koreas, even after the north-south joint statement was made public and the dialogue started between the north and south.

This is irrefutably proved by the fact that after the north-south dialogue was arranged, they have increased military aid to south Korea, and brought the Japanese militarists and their monopoly ca-

pital into south Korea on a full scale to step up the "modernization" of its army and the militarization of its economy and egged the south Korean authorities on to "confrontation" and "competition" with us.

That is why the south Korean authorities have hampered the improvement of the north-south relations and national reunification, employing the double-dealing tactics, in systematic violation of the agreements of the north-south joint statement.

All facts graphically show who hinder reunification in an attempt to freeze division.

The prevailing situation requires our people to take a drastic national-salvation step for resolutely ending national division and hastening reunification. This is a pressing demand of life which must be met without delay.

The new five-point programme for national reunification set forth by the leader aims to satisfy this urgent demand.

The materialization of this programme will bring about a great turn in completing the historic cause of the country's peaceful reunification on the principles of the north-south joint statement in accordance with the common desire of our people and the world people.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, what is most important in improving the north-south relations and facilitating the country's peaceful reunification is to remove military confrontation and tension between the north and south.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his speech of June 23, 1973:

"To remove military confrontation and alleviate tension between the north and south is a matter of pressing urgency and vital importance at present in dispelling the misunderstanding and mistrust and deepening mutual understanding and trust between the north and south, creating the atmosphere for great national unity, ameliorating the relations between the north and south and bringing about the peaceful reunification of the country." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., pp. 7-8.)

The military confrontation between the north and south with huge armed forces itself constitutes not only a major factor that menaces peace in our country but also a source of misunderstanding and mistrust.

Without solving this burning fundamental question is it impossible to remove tension and mistrust between the north and south, create the climate of trust and settle successfully all problems on the basis of mutual trust. Only when the dagger is taken out and laid down is it possible to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and find satisfactory solution to all problems, big and small, related to the prevention of national split and the country's reunification, including that of achieving the many-sided collaboration

and interchange between the north and south.

Therefore, as the first step for the country's peaceful reunification, our Party and the Government of our Republic have more than once advanced to the south Korean authorities the five-point proposal: To cease the reinforcement of armies and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from abroad and to conclude a peace agreement.

If the south Korean authorities try to put off the solution of this urgent problem and solve matters of secondary importance through different "stages," it is not a position to deepen mutual trust, promote great national unity, terminate division and achieve reunification.

If they truly desire the peaceful reunification and seek the practical solution of the reunification question, they must renounce this position and take the course of removing military confrontation.

In his speech the leader instructed that to improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, many-sided collaboration and interchange must be materialized between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

The many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south are a step of tremendous importance in rejoining the severed ties of the nation, preventing division and providing preconditions for reunification. Only when they are actualized, will it be possible to consolidate the peace agreement to be concluded between both sides.

The south Korean authorities should not introduce foreign monopoly capital without limit to make south Korea's economy more dependent, in collusion with aggressive foreign forces, but strive to develop the economy in the interests of our nation by completely pulling down the barriers between the north and south and jointly exploiting the country's natural resources and bring about national collaboration in all spheres.

In his speech, stressing that in order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To this end, we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south,

and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress." (Ibid., pp. 10-11.)

The epochal proposal for the convocation of a Great National Congress advanced by the leader reflects the unanimous desire of the whole nation for reunification; it is a positive national-salvation step and a patriotic suggestion which makes it possible to promote great national unity with the extensive participation of people of all walks of life and political parties and social organizations in the north and south in the dialogue and negotiation, put an end to national division and successfully solve the reunification question.

National reunification is the work of the whole nation.

Those people who value the destiny of the country and the nation and are desirous of the country's independent, peaceful reunification, can not turn a deaf ear to this reasonable, realistic proposal for convening a Great National Congress.

In his speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward an epoch-making proposal for instituting a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country.

A north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the leader is to be instituted, on the basis of the convocation of a Great National Congress and the achievement of national unity, leaving the two existing social systems in the north and south as they are for the time being under the prevailing conditions; it is the most reasonable way for reunification.

The north-south Confederation, a short cut to reunification, may be smoothly instituted, if both north and south Korean sides abide by the principle of not imposing one's social system upon the other.

If the confederal state to be established through the north-south Confederation is named the Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo, a unitary state which once existed on our territory and was widely known to the world, this will be a good name for the state acceptable both to the north and south.

As the leader taught, the founding of the Confederal Republic of Koryo will open up a decisive phase in preventing a national split, bringing about all-round contact and collaboration between the north and south and in hastening the complete reunification.

The whole nation desires not split but reunification. The north and south should maintain and consolidate the national ties and accelerate reunification; the freezing of division is a crime which leaves an indelible blot in history.

The institution of a Confederation under the

name of a single state is a patriotic, epochal measure for preserving and developing the ties of our single nation and hastening reunification, thwarting all the attempts to freeze division.

In his speech Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We consider that our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of national division and that the north and south should also work together in the field of external activity." (Ibid., p. 12.)

These words of the leader are an elucidation of the invariable, principled position of our Party and the Government of our Republic to thoroughly carry into effect the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people for the termination of division and the earliest possible reunification of their country.

We are developing state relations with all countries friendly to our Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the principle of equality and mutual benefit; but we resolutely oppose all machinations designed to make use of this to manufacture two Koreas. We strongly hold that the north and south should work together for the country's reunification internally and externally.

In his speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the north and south should not enter the UN separately and that if they want to do so, they should enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up. Only by so doing, we can frustrate the machination for creating two Koreas and expedite the country's reunification.

If the north and south enter the UN separately under the present condition of national split it will only freeze the national division.

The question of participation of the party concerned in the UN discussion of the Korean question and that of admission of our country to the UN are two different matters. It is natural and our inviolable right for the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, if the Korean question is placed on its agenda for discussion, to take part in it and speak as the party concerned.

The Korean people are a single people who have lived with the same culture and the same language over a long historical period, and they can never live separated in two parts and beneath the tragic division to the posterity that has lasted for over a quarter of a century.

The five-point programme for national reunification put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic speech is the embodiment, in the question of national reunification, the supreme task of the nation, of his great *Juche* idea that one is responsible for one's own des-

tiny and that one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny; it shows the clear-cut way to complete the historic cause of peaceful reunification in conformity with the common desire of our people and the world people according to the principles of the north-south joint statement.

People who are desirous of the country's reunification cannot hesitate to come out in the sacred struggle to actualize this programme for national reunification, which mirrors the unanimous will and burning desire of the nation.

Those who persist in the traitorous act of perpetuating the country's division going against the unanimous desire of the nation and the demand of the times, will leave the disgraceful name as traitors to the nation behind them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his speech:

"...We strongly demand that the United States must look straight into the fast changing situation of today, withdraw its troops from south Korea as soon as practicable and discontinue its aggressions and interventions against our country." (Ibid., p. 13.)

If the U.S. imperialists think that they can swallow up small countries one by one, while improving their relations only with big powers or maintain their colonial domination by propping up their lackeys under the signboard of "anti-communism," it is gravely mistaken.

They will gain nothing from their continued stationing of their troops in south Korea and aggressions and interventions against our country. Their acts will rather arouse resistance and hatred of the world people and hasten their ruin.

The UN must take the "UN forces" helmets off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south

Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," and thus remove all obstacles it has laid to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. This is demanded by the trend of the present times towards independence and peace.

Now the Japanese militarists are madly engrossed in overseas expansion, actively following the U.S. imperialists in their machination for aggression and intervention in others' internal affairs.

We again warn the Japanese militarists that they must also look squarely into the reality, give up their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and desist from their manoeuvres to invade south Korea.

With no amount of obstruction can the foreign aggressors and their henchmen halt the righteous struggle of the Korean people for their country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Today when the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their followers are working more openly to create two Koreas, it is the most pressing task of all the Koreans, who love the nation and the country, to smash their machinations and rise up for national reunification, closely united under the banner of independent, peaceful reunification.

We will make every effort to actualize the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and thus bring about a great turn in completing the historic cause of the country's peaceful reunification.

Pak Song Sop

NEW PYONGYANG GYMNASIUM

A gymnasium, a monumental edifice in the era of the Workers' Party, rose up recently in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The gymnasium in the Chollima Street on the Potong-gang River covers an area of over 350,000 square metres. It is 130 metres long, 120 metres wide and 40 metres high. We can boast of it to the world in its size, facilities and architectural beauty.

Its overall size is 66,900 square metres; it has the arena floor for volleyball, basketball, badminton and for such national games as seesawing, wrestling and swinging, and has seating accommodation for over 20,000 people.

It has a lounge more than 1,000 square metres wider than the auditorium, and training quarters, a projection booth, service establishments. It is completely air-conditioned. A modern lighting system, automatic scoreboards, translators' boxes, radio and TV broadcasting rooms are furnished in it. The recessed and paneled walls and marble square pillars add elegance to the building. The gymnasium has parking space for thousands of cars; it has well-arranged spacious green belts and promenades around it.

Unlike those in capitalist countries which are run for profit, it provides sports fans and sportsmen with every convenience.

Besides the lounge, it has spacious rest places on each floor around the building. There are soft drink stands with an accommodation capacity of 300 people each on right and left sides, stores and other service facilities and toilet and lavatory conveniences.

Sports facilities are also very good. The second and third floors have ten well-appointed quarters where over 500 sportsmen can conduct training of volleyball, basketball, boxing, judo and so on and each quarter has a shower and a rest room.

As seen above, the gymnasium is a fully-equipped palace of physical culture

and it will greatly contribute to the development of our mass physical culture and sports.

It will also do much toward strengthening friendship and solidarity with the sportsmen and peoples of many countries through sports games.

How good it will be for north and south Korean sportsmen to have games, exchange their experiences, form a single national team for international games and conduct training in this fine gymnasium!

An agreement has been reached between the north and south on collaborating in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic. If the south Korean authorities approach this question sincerely, the ardent desire of our sportsmen and people will be materialized. We eagerly hope for the early realization of collaboration.

The gymnasium can be used for large meeting and grand art performance attended by a chorus of 5,000 artists. In such cases the stage is mechanically set up and the arena floor seats over 3,000 men. It, therefore, can be used not only for sports activities but also for mass education and art performance.

We owe the appearance of such a grand well-appointed gymnasium entirely to the far-reaching plan and paternal concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for building a palace of sports for our people and sportsmen, and his direct and concrete guidance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The masters of our society are the working people...."

"We must construct buildings which are socialist in content, to make people happy, to provide them convenience, and the designs must be drawn up precisely along these lines."

He personally selected the site for the gymnasium, and gave important teachings scores of times in the course of planning and building and visited the construction site and gave minute guidance

and it will greatly contribute to the development of our mass physical culture and sports.

On February 11 when the gymnasium was nearing completion, he came out to the construction site, mounted the auditorium to see if it commands a good view of the arena floor, instructed to provide better refrigerators for soft drink stands and coat walls with the best marble, and taught in detail many other things even experts had failed to give thought to.

True to the leader's instructions, designers devoted their wisdom and talent; they drew up plans for a gymnasium which is to serve the working people—socialist in content and agreeable with their contemporary aesthetic sense in its form, and grand, graceful yet light in full reflection of creative stamina and ardor of our people making uninterrupted advance at the speed of Chollima.

In the spirit and vigor with which they built the modern Chollima Street in half a year, the Red constructors effected innovations in erecting the gymnasium, demonstrating again the might of the Korean working class infinitely faithful to the leader. They assembled huge trusses 86 metres long on the ground before they fixed them.

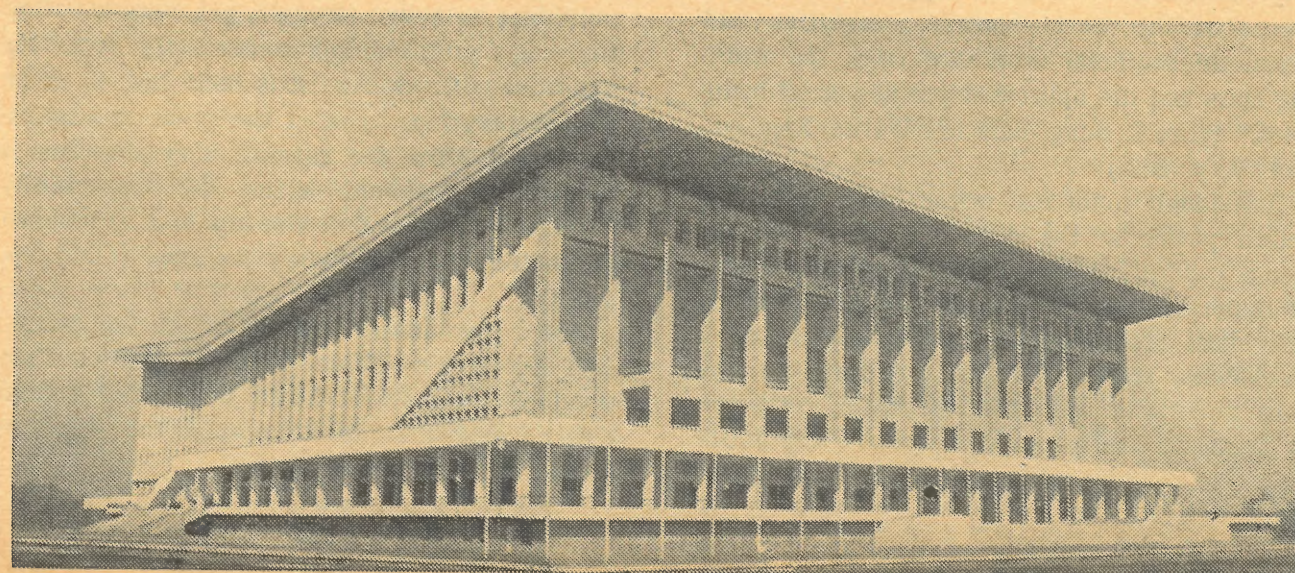
This big gymnasium was built by advanced assembling methods in one year and a half.

Now the graceful and grand gymnasium reflects on the surface of the Potong-gang River. It will make a splendid and harmonious ensemble with the Chollima Street and with a multi-storeyed hotel for sportsmen and the modern Potong-gang Clubhouse which will go up.

The Pyongyang Gymnasium—our sports palace and one of the monumental edifices built in our era—will stand for good, telling the moving story about the warm, parental love of the leader for our working people and sportsmen from generation to generation.

Li Yong Kang

The outer view of the grand Pyongyang Gymnasium



Great Classic Which Inspires Powerfully Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Tri-continental Peoples

"The Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible," a treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, was published in October, 1968, five years ago.

The treatise dedicated to the first anniversary of the death of Che Guevara in battle, is a historic document which gives a profound, scientific answer to the questions of principle confronting the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and a great Marxist-Leninist classic which powerfully inspires the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

In the treatise Comrade Kim Il Sung highly appreciated the heroic fighting exploits of Che Guevara and emphasized the need of defending the Cuban revolution against the U.S. imperialists' frantic machination to destroy the revolutionary gains of Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, and developing the revolutionary movement in Latin America.

In particular, he gave a scientific elucidation of the question of the final victory of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To attain the ultimate victory of the revolution, the peoples who have gained power within the encirclement of international capital—while reinforcing their own internal forces in every way—should receive solid support from other forces of the world socialist revolution and broad international assistance from the working class and the oppressed peoples of all countries." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 239.)

Individual countries whose proletariat has seized power in the encirclement of international capital cannot be free from the danger of imperialist aggression and capitalist restoration until communism is triumphant on a world-wide scale. Therefore, in order to prevent imperialist armed intervention, completely frustrate the attempt to restore capitalism

and win the final victory of socialism, they must increase their own internal forces, the decisive factor for the victory of revolution, in every way and at the same time, expand and strengthen the ranks of socialist countries, make their unity and solidarity indestructible and form the strong ties of militant solidarity of the international working class and the oppressed peoples of the world.

His thought on the final victory of socialism is a prominent idea based on a profound analysis of the historic experiences and prospects of the Korean and world revolutions; it is a revolutionary and scientific idea on the Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics for the final victory of socialism.

In the work Comrade Kim Il Sung fully expounded the problem of the subjective and objective revolutionary situation, the strategy and tactics and the forms and methods of revolutionary struggle which suit the situation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is the task of revolutionaries of every country to define a scientific, careful method of struggle on the basis of a correct assessment of the internal and external situation and a proper calculation of the balance of forces between friends and enemies; they must accumulate and build up the revolutionary forces by cultivating the nucleus and awakening the masses in the trying crucible of revolution, unfolding an active struggle, yet circumventing the snags and avoiding unnecessary sacrifices at ordinary times. And it is their task to make full preparations to meet the great revolutionary event. Once the revolutionary situation is created, they should seize the opportunity without hesitation and rise up in a showdown to shatter the reactionary regime." (Ibid., p. 241.)

For a revolution to take place, the subjective and objective conditions must be created. Each country's revolution should be carried out to suit its specific realities in which the objective

revolutionary situation is created. The revolutionary situation is not created by itself. Revolution is advanced and its situation created only by the active and arduous struggle of the revolutionaries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sharply criticized flinching before the difficulties of revolution or giving up revolution for fear of sacrifice and set forth the tasks of the revolutionaries in all countries on the basis of a scientific analysis of the law of revolutionary development.

He also taught that the forms and methods of revolutionary struggle are determined by the subjective and objective situation and the degree of resistance of the reactionary ruling classes. He said that revolutionaries should advance the revolutionary movement by properly combining various forms and methods of struggle. He put special stress on the need of thoroughly preparing the revolutionary violence since the reactionary ruling class and imperialists desperately resort to counterrevolutionary violence in order to maintain their domination.

The scientific idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the subjective and objective situation of revolution and the strategy and tactics, the forms and methods of revolutionary struggle, which suit the situation, is a Marxist-Leninist idea which shows the only correct way to overcome both the Right opportunist deviation of waiting for the coming of a favourable situation without an active struggle and the Left opportunist deviation of acting recklessly without taking into account the revolutionary situation and the subjective and objective conditions and to quickly bring revolution to maturity and develop it and hasten its victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the work, gave a new definition of the position and role of the national liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and scientifically elucidated the problems of principle to be settled to lead the national liberation movement to the final victory. And he fully exposed the world strategy for aggression of the U.S. imperialists, ringleader of imperialism, and their vicious manoeuvres to implement it and set out the brilliant strategy and tactics to foil their world strategy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to develop the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle vigorously, it is important to cement as firmly as possible the militant unity

of all areas, countries, parties, people—to cement all forces opposing imperialism.

....

"All countries should form an anti-imperialist united front and take anti-U.S. joint action to crush the common enemy and attain the common goal." (Ibid., pp. 246-247.)

In order to attain their invariable aim of world domination, the U.S. imperialists incessantly perpetrate armed invasions and subversive activities against the socialist countries and newly-independent countries and brutally suppress the liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples. Therefore, to fight U.S. imperialism is the common duty and the first and foremost revolutionary task of all the peoples of the world.

The Asian, African and Latin-American peoples have a common desire and aspiration and their revolutionary struggles are closely linked with each other. The militant solidarity and close ties of the tri-continental peoples increase the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. revolutionary forces several or scores of times. So, in order to develop a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, all the anti-imperialist countries and forces should strengthen their militant solidarity, form an anti-imperialist united front and take anti-U.S. joint action.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategic thought on concentrating attack on the U.S. imperialists and his strategic line of forming an anti-imperialist united front and attaining anti-U.S. joint action is an outstanding idea based on a profound analysis of the U.S. imperialists' position and reactionary role, the mutual relations of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles of the tri-continental peoples and their concrete state; it is a revolutionary idea which makes it possible to develop the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle dynamically and complete the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

He taught that to defeat U.S. imperialism all countries, big and small, should deal blows to the U.S. imperialists, and the small countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in particular should drop flunkeyism—dependence on big countries—and establish *Juche* and wage the anti-U.S. struggle actively. And he put forth the strategy of struggle for small countries to foil the U.S. imperialists' world strategy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The peoples of the countries making revolution should join efforts to tear the left and the right arms from U.S. imperialism, then the left and the right legs and, finally, behead it everywhere it raises its ugly head of aggression. The U.S. imperialists are bluffing now. But when the revolutionary people of the world join in dismembering them, they will totter and finally crash into oblivion.... This is the strategy small countries must employ to defeat U.S. imperialism." (Ibid., p. 248.)

The idea on the small countries holding fast to the *Juche* stand in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle is the most correct idea based on an analysis and review of the experiences gained by the world revolutionary people in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

If the small countries sit idle relying on big countries, they cannot make revolution; other peoples cannot make the revolution for them. Even a small country can defeat any imperialist forces of aggression if it establishes *Juche*, unites the masses of the people and valiantly rises to fight.

The strategy of struggle on the small revolutionary countries dismembering the U.S. imperialists is a superb strategy to hasten the downfall of U.S. imperialism by frustrating the U.S. imperialists' strategy of destroying the small countries one by one.

Even small countries can beat down U.S. imperialism with superior forces if they unite their efforts to fight imperialism. As the U.S. imperialists try to conquer the small countries one by one, the small countries should jointly make fierce attack on the U.S. imperialists from all sides, so that they can disperse and

sap the strength of the U.S. imperialists and successfully frustrate their vicious scheme.

The classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "The Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible," elucidates clearly and profoundly the most correct strategic and tactical lines and concrete ways of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the national liberation struggle in colonies. It, therefore, gives firm confidence in victory to the world's anti-imperialist forces and the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and represents a terrible bomb to the U.S.-led imperialists and reactionaries. It also proves a fatal blow to all the opportunists who turn their faces away from and oppose the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the peoples and all the revolutionary movements.

That is why after its publication the tri-continental revolutionaries and the world progressive people are studying it deeply, highly praising it as "a great document which shows the basic ways of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle," "a historic document which gives a great encouragement and confidence to all the fighting peoples in their revolutionary struggle" and "a programme document which gives a clear and profound elucidation of the pressing problems facing the tri-continental peoples."

The work, which mirrors the unanimous desire and will of the fighting oppressed peoples and shows them the right road of struggle, displays an increasingly greater vitality among the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

Chang Il Hwan

Making Work with People the Essential of Party Work

Today all our Party members and people significantly observe the 28th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of the Korean revolution.

For 28 years of its existence, they, rallied firmly around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have dashed ahead like the wind along the path to victory indicated by him, overcoming all sorts of difficulties and hardships under the guidance of the grateful mother-Party.

In the course of struggle, our Party has strengthened and developed into an invincible militant Party which organizes and pushes forward the revolution and construction dynamically, into a revolutionary Party which is cram-full of the *Juche* idea of the great leader and acts with one mind and will.

All feats and successes of our Party are attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader and his lofty virtues and deep solicitude. They are a splendid embodiment of the original principle of building a revolutionary Party set forth by the leader in the course of his glorious and brilliant revolutionary struggle to which he has devoted himself; they are also a shining fruit of his *Juche* philosophy that man is the master of all things and decides everything.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Man is most precious in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on how to do the work with them." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., pp. 12-13.)

The great leader, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the law of social progress, the revolutionary situation and the demand of the revolutionary development, created the *Juche* idea and the *Juche* philosophy and has embodied them brilliantly in the revolution and construction and Party-building.

He has brought home to the Party organizations and functionaries the truth that the essential of the Party work is the work with men and that man is the master of nature and society and decides everything, and led them always to give priority to the work with men in Party work, setting an example himself in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, in the days of building a new state after liberation, in the thick of the hard-fought war and in the

period of the building of socialism.

One day in November 1945, when the country was still excited with boundless joy over liberation, peasants in Ryongchon county asked the respected and beloved leader about the "art of land contraction" employed by him, it is said, in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Smiling a benignant smile to the simple peasants, he explained in plain terms the brilliant strategies and tactics he employed in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Then he said that he could emerge victorious because he enjoyed an active support of the masses of people and relied on their strength, and that the "art of land contraction," if any, therefore, was that of the masses of people, and when a person served the masses of people devotedly and had a close contact with them he could employ such art.

When he said that the "art of land contraction" which enabled him to lead the Japanese imperialist brigands by the nose by a great variety of flexible superb strategies and tactics, was none other than the strength of the people, the peasants were struck with wonder.

It was not without reason, because they learned from him the wonderful truth that the working masses who were completely outside the orbit of historical progress and were considered simply objects of history for ages have a prodigious strength and that people are the master of all things and decide everything.

In this way, our simple and ordinary workers and peasants, under the tender care of the leader, knew their power from his brilliant *Juche* idea, emerged as the master of their destiny, and rose up to build a new country.

The correctness of our Party's *Juche* philosophy that man is the master of all things and decides everything has been confirmed in the revolutionary practice of our Party and people.

The great Chollima movement swept this land in the trying year of 1957 and our socialist industry grew at a high tempo of 17 per cent in one year of 1967 when we were striving to implement the new revolutionary line of the Party on carrying out economic construction and the building of defences simultaneously. This movement and high rate of industrial growth were brought about by the strength of our people who stood up to execute the Party's line, well aware of what it needed.

The "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, as quick as lightning, was created and effected



FRONT COVER: More than 140 higher educational institutions in our country are producing a great number of competent national cadres under the constant solicitude of the fatherly leader. Photo shows students of Kim Il Sung University

fresh innovations on all fronts of the national economy in the closing year of the Seven-Year Plan and a miracle was wrought in the machine-building industry of manufacturing tens of thousands of machine tools in a year through the new technological innovation movement started by the leader at the Huichon Machine-tool Factory at the beginning of the first year of the Six-Year Plan. All this shows the inexhaustible strength and creative energy of our people.

The *Juche* idea of the leader gave volcanic strength which has enabled our people to weather through storms of revolution and construction in every trying period of history. Thus, with their wisdom and strength there rose high pyramids of our time on the ridges they crossed, overcoming trials, by the path pointed out by the leader.

Inexhaustible indeed is the strength of the people who enjoy the inspiring guidance of the great leader.

The great leader, basing himself on the fundamental principle of our Party's *Juche* philosophy, created a unique thought and theory concerning the essential of Party work and carried them into practice brilliantly. He thereby has developed and strengthened our Party into a revolutionary militant Party capable of solving all problems independently and creatively, firmly believing in the strength of people and relying on it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The essence of Party work is work with people. In other words, Party work is precisely the organizational and political work with people needed to arm cadres, Party members and the masses with a single ideology and will so that we can rally them closely around the Party and organize and mobilize them to implement the Party's policies." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 507.)

The leader has paid the greatest attention to the work with men in order to free them from flunkeyism and dogmatism and make them independent and creative so that they can defend their rights and play their role as the masters of the revolution and construction.

Underlying this are his steadfast revolutionary principle and stand of raising our people as genuine Korean revolutionaries equipped firmly with revolutionary world outlook who fight devotedly for the Korean revolution and his supreme concern for people, a concern to emancipate them completely from all sorts of subjugation and make them enjoy an independent and creative life to the full as the masters of nature and society.

This happened when the workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory manufactured the first electric locomotive. Inexperienced in making electric locomotives, they had many difficult problems to tackle. Those who had an opportunity to see foreign electric locomotives, wavered, saying that they were too difficult to make all by ourselves in a short time.

It was just around that time that the leader met the workers. Explaining the importance of the production of electric locomotives in the technical revolution and the development of railway transport, the leader encouraged them to make them with our own strength and technique in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, not looking to others.

Later, the leader who received the leading personnel of this factory taught that in order to manufacture the electric locomotive with our own strength they should raise the ideological consciousness of the workers and, to do so, they should not try to think out a capital plan but strive to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses through the political work.

Guided by the leader's teaching, the Party organizations and functionaries, believing in the strength of the masses, went deep into the midst of Party members and workers and energetically conducted the educational work to arm them with the *Juche* idea and the political work to bring into full play the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

The locomotive producers were fully confident that they could make the electric locomotives with their brains and strength, which was clearly expressed in their practical activity.

High-speed circuit breaker was burnt in the course of the trial run of the locomotive, and some people suggested that they should use a foreign breaker.

Our workers who knew the quintessence of the *Juche* idea, however, decidedly rejected such suggestion, saying they could not claim that they manufactured a locomotive by themselves if they used even a single foreign accessory for it.

Very impressive is what Labour Hero Pak Sun Won said at the time:

"High-speed circuit breaker is the heart of electric locomotive. So, if the heart is a foreign thing, the locomotive cannot be said to be of our own make."

The workers of the factory strove, displaying the independent and creative spirit to the full. The result was that they succeeded in making the electric locomotive "Red Flag," a gift of loyalty to the leader, on the eve of the historic Fourth Party Congress.

Our functionaries made a deep study of the method of the leader's on-the-spot guidance to learn his revolutionary method of mass guidance and strove to carry it into practice. In the course, they understood more clearly the deep meaning of the teaching of the leader who said that work with people is the essential of Party work and acquainted themselves with the essence of the political work.

Before they carried out all kinds of work, our functionaries armed the masses firmly with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the leader and conducted political work, with the result that the masses tapped latent manpower, materials and equipment, put forth a giant strength to move

mountains and wrought miracles from scratch.

We have attained great victories and achievements in the work of making people independent, creative social beings with political life, revolutionaries, by arming them with the *Juche* idea and in the work of guiding the revolution and construction by enlisting their power. They all are also attributable to the lofty popular quality of the leader who treasures people most, attaches the greatest importance to them in all matters and devotes himself to their interests.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in all matters and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the *Juche* idea." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 12.)

Attaching the greatest importance to people in all matters and valuing their interests most—this is the Communists' revolutionary way of thinking which stems from the essential requirement of the leader's *Juche* philosophy that people are the most precious and powerful.

In shaping the Party's lines and policies or organizing all work, the fatherly leader always attaches the greatest importance to people and directs deep concern to them.

One day shortly after the war the leader gave on-the-spot guidance to the wrecked Kangson Steel Works.

He ran his eye over the compound of the totally destroyed works and visited first the semi-underground huts of workers, saying that they had much trouble to live through the severe war. Though he had before him a huge task to rebuild the country, his primary attention went to the life of the workers and he discussed first the problem of building flats for them.

The rehabilitation of the works was badly needed to plant a forest of steel pillars in the country. But the leader said that houses should be built first for the workers because construction is done for the sake of the people, and taught in detail where their houses to be built and how to lay hypocaust. This touched the hearts of steel-makers deeply.

The deep and warm love of the leader for the steel industrial front fighters—steelworkers, nay, for all of us people, turned into strength and valor. Steelworkers vyingly removed time-bombs dropped by the enemy during the war from the electric furnace at the risk of their life and began to produce steel in 40 days after the armistice. And our people rebuilt their cities and farm villages into several times more beautiful and magnificent ones than old ones, though the U.S.

imperialist aggressors babbled that Korea would not be able to stand up again in 100 years.

One hot summer day, when the struggle to create the "Kangson speed" was at its height, the leader visited the Kangson Steel Works again. He came up to an electric furnace and noted that wind from a fan was too weak. He said that we produce steel for the sake of people and smelters should not be affected by the heat and that we should sharply increase the capacity of the fan though it might affect the production so that they could keep themselves nicely cool. They were deeply moved by the lofty virtue of the leader who values people, our working people.

People showed their loyalty to him and trust wrought miracles.

After the leader's visit the steel industrial front fighters—steelworkers wrought a miracle; they created the "Kangson speed" with intense loyalty to him, the highest speed ever known in the history of the metallurgical industry.

Thanks to the great favours and concern of the leader who spares nothing for the people, the state introduced a universal free medical care system for the people during the grim days of the Korean war, which required its huge outlays.

In our country the communist policy of bringing up all the preschool children entirely at state and public expense is carried out, and schools are built even in mountain villages for several children and we find schools everywhere there are children. We owe it to the *Juche* philosophical thought of the leader who attaches primary importance to people and values them most.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution are being successfully carried out in our country to emancipate even from arduous and labour-consuming work our people, freed from exploitation and oppression and enable them to live a fruitful life as the masters of the state and society.

Our Party's lines and policies are always implemented successfully because they are imbued with the boundless love and solicitude of the fatherly leader for the people.

Ever-victorious is the cause of our Party which, guided by the leader's great *Juche* philosophical thought, conducts the work with people, the political work, energetically, arms all people firmly with the monolithic ideology of the Party, the revolutionary ideology of the leader, rallies them closely around itself and the leader and directs them to push ahead with the revolution and construction.

Kim Dong Chol

Principles of Political Activities Stipulated in Our Socialist Constitution

Taking into full account the importance of politics in the state-social life and the characteristics of the law as an expression of politics, Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution, attached primary importance to defining the principles of political activities in socialist society in the new Socialist Constitution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea legislatively fixes the political victories and successes attained by our people in the revolutionary struggle in the past years and defines the character and functions of our State and the principles of its activity to meet the demand of our revolutionary development." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 35.)

Our Socialist Constitution clearly defines the character of our state.

Article 1 of the new Constitution reads: "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an independent socialist State which represents the interests of all the Korean people."

This article is a concentrated expression of the legal position and character of our state which defends the interests of the workers, peasants who make up the overwhelming majority of the nation and other working people and represents the interests of all the Korean people.

The character of the Republic — an independent socialist state—is determined, first of all, by its socialist economic base and its solid political foundation. Ours is a full-fledged socialist state resting on the socialist relations of production which have established an undivided sway in town and country, the firm basis of an independent national economy and on solid political foundations.

The Socialist Constitution stipulates that the sovereignty of the Republic belongs to the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, which reflects the change in the class composition of the society caused by the establishment of the socialist system in our country.

In particular, the revolutionary character of the Republic as an independent socialist state finds its striking expression in the revolutionary traditions which it has inherited and in its guiding idea. Our Socialist Constitution mentions the revolutionary traditions our state has inherited and its guiding idea, which is unique to our Socialist Constitution.

The Socialist Constitution stipulates that our Republic has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader of

revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung. Thus it makes clear the deep historical roots of the power of our Republic and legally guarantees that our state can continue to make the revolution to carry to the final victory the revolutionary cause started by the leader.

It is of special importance that the Socialist Constitution specifies that our Republic is guided by the great *Juche* idea in its activity.

Since it is guided by the great *Juche* idea, our Republic does not act under others' pressure or at their dictate but can bear the full responsibility for the destiny of our people and shape and execute all its lines and policies in conformity with their interests and the specific conditions of our country. Our Republic is guided by the great *Juche* idea — this is a basic factor that makes our country a full-fledged independent socialist state.

Our Socialist Constitution clearly defines the basic revolutionary tasks of the power of our Republic.

Article 5 of the Constitution says that the power of our Republic strives to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half, drive out foreign forces on a nation-wide scale, reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and attain complete national independence.

The attainment of the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, the achievement of national reunification and the establishment of national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale are the requirement of the law of our revolutionary development and the cardinal political tasks confronting our people.

The new Socialist Constitution also stipulates the important duties to be fulfilled by the state to implement the cardinal revolutionary tasks.

The class struggle continues even after the establishment of the socialist system and, in particular, we are making the revolution and construction in confrontation with the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Therefore, the Socialist Constitution stipulates that our state defends the socialist system against the subversive activities of the hostile elements at home and abroad and revolutionizes and working-classizes the whole society by intensifying the ideological revolution. This provision gives the power of our Republic a firm legal guarantee to further enhance its functions and role as a weapon of class struggle in winning the complete victory of socialism and achieving the national reunification.

The Socialist Constitution stipulates that the power of our Republic exercises the dictatorship

of the proletariat and carries through the class and mass lines. This is a formulation of the fundamental principles of our state activities.

The struggle for building socialism-communism is a struggle to meet the requirements of the working class and at the same time, it is a work of the masses of people themselves. Accordingly, it can be victorious only by properly organizing and mobilizing the broad masses.

Our Socialist Constitution stipulates that our power carries through the class and mass lines. This provision represents the most revolutionary principle of state activity to enable our state to discharge the historical mission of the proletarian dictatorship with success without any Right and Left deviations in all its activities.

The Socialist Constitution prescribes that our state thoroughly applies in all its work the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

After the establishment of the socialist system, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung attached a great importance to the work system and methods of the state organs and strove to improve and perfect them to suit the changing circumstances. In this course, he created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which are an application of the revolutionary mass line to the new circumstances of socialist construction. The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are the most scientific and revolutionary thought and method of mass guidance based on the *Juche* idea that the masses of the people are the masters of all things and decide everything.

It is of great import in thoroughly defending and carrying through our Party's traditional mass line that the Socialist Constitution legally fixes the thorough application of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method as one of the important principles of state activities.

This provision guarantees that the old method and style of work, particularly the administrative and bureaucratic methods and styles of work, are thoroughly eliminated and that the upper units help the lower, the masses' opinions are respected and their conscious enthusiasm is brought into full play by giving priority to political work, work with people, in all matters to meet the essential requirements of the socialist system. The Constitution, as seen above, stipulates the thought and method of mass guidance to be followed in the state activities. This stipulation ensures that our state of the proletarian dictatorship performs its mission as a weapon of socialist-communist construction and that our Socialist Constitution itself plays the role of a weapon inspiring the masses of the people in the revolution and construction.

Our Socialist Constitution defines the Chollima movement as the general line of socialist construction in our Republic and requires the state to accelerate socialist construction to the maximum

by constantly developing the Chollima movement in depth and scope. The Chollima movement in our country is not only a collective innovation movement in production but also a communist mass onward movement to educate and remould people in a communist way.

The Constitution stipulates that the state persistently keeps up the Chollima movement. This provision makes it possible for our state to constantly develop this movement in depth and scope with a high sense of responsibility and thus conduct successfully both the work to revolutionize and working-classize the toiling people and the work to bring about a great labour upsurge and collective innovation in all fields of the national economy, that is, to powerfully promote the struggle for capturing the two fortresses of communism.

The Socialist Constitution also clarifies the mission of our Republic's armed forces and its national defence policy based on the principle of self-defence.

It defines that our Republic is based on the all-people, nation-wide system of defence and carries through the self-defensive military line set forth by the leader. This definition makes it possible to strengthen defences like an impregnable fortress so as to crush any aggression of the imperialists and militarily guarantee the political and economic independence of the country.

Our Socialist Constitution firmly protects the democratic, national rights of the overseas Koreans and their legitimate rights recognized by international law.

It also clearly defines the independent foreign policy of our Republic based on the principles of complete equality and independence, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This provision mirrors the nature and great power of our state-social system and the lofty desire of our people; it vividly demonstrates a high international prestige of our country and its revolutionary influence.

The Socialist Constitution of our country, indeed, enables our state to firmly defend the great political victories, the revolutionary gains, attained by our people in their revolutionary struggle and carry out with success its political duties in all its activities without the slightest deviation by clearly stipulating all the principles governing the political activities in socialist society.

In particular, the new Socialist Constitution codifies our Party's original lines and policies whose correctness and indestructible vitality have been demonstrated by actual life, so that our state and all working people act and live a political life in accord with the socialist rules of conduct and norms of life and more powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction on the basis of the new Constitution.

Choe Chil Nam

Everybody Studies in a Factory District

The Chollima Rakwon Machine-building Factory always seethes with creative labour and innovations. Its workers turn out excavators, cranes and many other machines and equipment with their burning enthusiasm and wisdom and send them to different parts of the country.

Their factory is not only a production centre but also a school to bring their wisdom and talents into full bloom.

After work, they, with high pride in having overfulfilled their daily assignments, gather to pass on techniques or go to the factory's higher technical school, college or clubhouse.

Our factories are the places where people do fruitful work and study pleasantly and hopefully.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Our country has now become a land where all the people, young and old, are studying, a land where science and socialist literature and art are developing and flowering on every hand."

All people in the Rakwon factory district are studying to their heart's content thanks to the solicitude of the leader.

People of the factory all study while working. All workshops and workteams have many higher technical school and college students. There are not a few families whose members all are studying at or have graduated from, the factory college.

Research worker Li Gye Duk of the factory lab, 60, finished the factory college at the age of 55 and all of his family members are college students or graduates.

Under the Japanese imperialist rule he failed to attend even primary school owing to poverty and started working as an apprentice at a railway factory in his early age. He wanted to acquire a "technique." But

the Japanese imperialists prevented Koreans from mastering any kind of technique and skill to drive them like a slave forever.

His dream of learning came true only after the liberation which put the power in the hands of the workers and peasants.

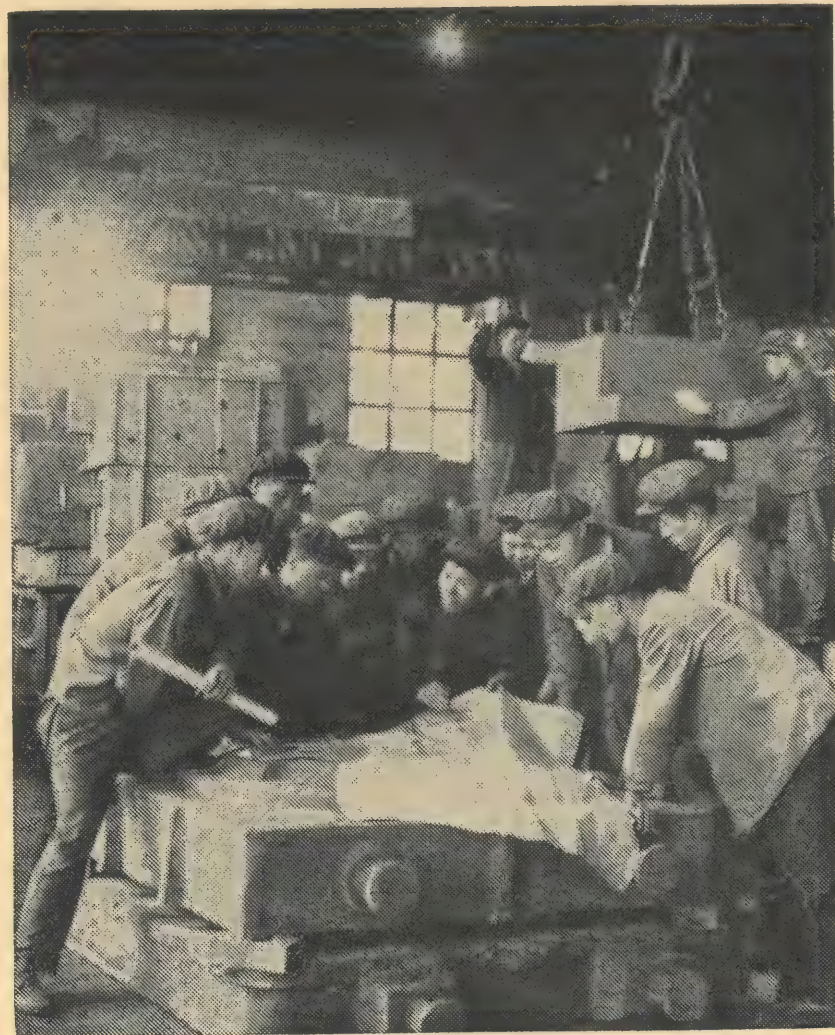
He came to this factory in 1952 when the Fatherland Liberation War

was furiously raging.

On June 21, that year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the workers at this factory in defiance of the enemy's bombing.

The leader attended a Party cell meeting of over ten Party members held to discuss the measures for wartime production and looked after the life of the workers with a pater-

The members of the youth molding workteam are all engineers—graduates from the factory college—or its students



nal care. Then he said the war would before long end in victory for the Korean people, told them about a grand programme for the rehabilitation and construction of the devastated national economy, and earnestly instructed that they should study hard from that time on because the working class should take the lead in that undertaking and it would need a large number of skilled workers and technicians after the war.

Li Gye Duk was deeply moved and excited when he was told about the leader's instruction.

He thought to himself: In the days of the Japanese imperialist rule, I had been denied schooling because of the bad social system, but now the leader has afforded every opportunity of learning to all people and instructed earnestly to study hard. How can I deplore my age!

He was already over forty, but started his study with a fresh vigor.

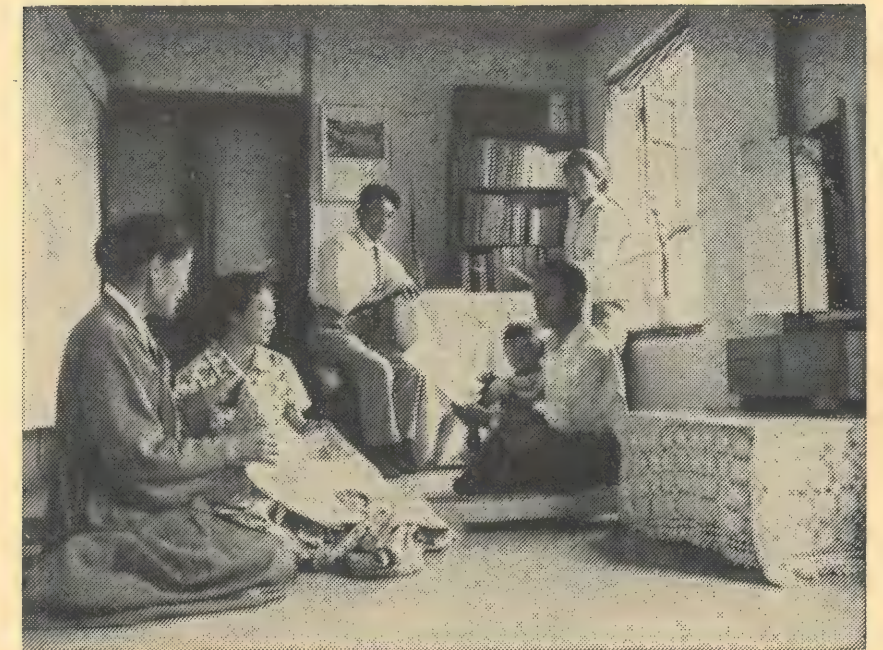
As soon as a factory college was established, he entered it though over fifty. He studied hard; without forgetting the bitter past when he had been humiliated, he passed nights solving mathematical problems, not to lag behind youngsters.

Through his painstaking efforts he became an engineer at 55. He resolved to work harder with youthful vigor to repay the favour of the leader who had raised him to be a proud engineer. And he also decided to send all his sons and daughters to the factory college, so that they may work at the factory.

His eldest daughter Sun Hui and his son-in-law are now studying at the factory college.

His second daughter Ok Hui finished the factory college and is now working at the factory as a competent designer. His eldest son Ri Chol is attending the factory college, while effecting innovations in production.

This is not confined to his family. In the days of the Japanese imperialist rule there was not a single



The happy family of research worker Li Gye Duk of over 60

primary school in this Rakwon district, and sons and daughters of workers and peasants, needless to say, could not attend schools. But now, thanks to the advanced socialist educational system established by the leader, this district, too, has schools of various levels and a factory college and a factory higher technical school which provide sons and daughters of workers with opportunities to receive regular education and enable workers to get education while on the job.

Worker-students are provided with ample time and every convenience for their study. Their results in production and study are always appreciated highly.

Conscious of the honour of teaching worker-students, the teachers of the factory college are doing their best to develop the practical ability of their students.

Indeed, thanks to our grateful socialist educational system, people

study to their heart's content and there are many families and workteams whose members are all college students.

The members of the iron-founding workteam, a winner of the Chollima Honour Prize, to which Comrade Sonwu Chi Gun belongs, are all college students. They have incessantly brought about technical innovations in production to give a great deal of benefit to the state, by utilizing what they have learned in classrooms. For this they were honoured twice with letters of commendation in the name of the leader.

Such examples are too many to cite.

The factory had not a single Korean technician in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule, but now it boasts of a large contingent of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists and of the ever-increasing ranks of skilled workers.

Right after liberation this factory

tried to manufacture a tank with a capacity of 300 kg. of cooled water, but in vain. Then workers deplored their lack of skill.

But things changed in the period of socialist construction after the war. When the leader told them to make cranes, they turned out them. When he called upon them to make pumps they produced them, and when he asked them to build excavators they manufactured them. They made whatever they decided to. This was an expression of the intense loyalty of our working class to the leader and a demonstration of their high technical and cultural level. Our educational system established by the leader, indeed, has developed our working class, who once suffered humiliation and were far removed from modern civilization, into able socialist-communist builders possessed of profound knowledge of nature and society and a high level of technique, into cultured and powerful people of a new type.

This can be found in all workers at this factory. Chief of a workshop Pak Su Chan, for example, could not attend school under the rule of Japanese imperialism. He started learning in old age after liberation. He graduated from the factory college in 1964 after return from his military service.

From then he started inventing machines and advancing innovation proposals. As he did so much, people said that "inventions pour out from" him.

He reduced the number of accessories, double-processed parts in particular, of 0.5 cubic metre-capacity excavators to save much steel and cut drastically the manufacturing time. He saved some 2,000 hands a year.

He says about his achievements:

"I owe my good results in my work to the excellent educational system established by the fatherly leader. Thanks to him, I learned how to read and write and became an able worker equipped with deep

scientific and technical knowledge and chief of a workshop and have been able to effect innovations."

All this is not an isolated case in this Rakwon factory district. Thanks to the advanced socialist educational system established by the fatherly leader, now all people, young and old, study everywhere in our country.

Indeed, the socialist educational system set up by the leader offers ample opportunity to our rising

generation and working people for learning to their heart's content and helps to rear them as independent, creative, able revolutionary people equipped with ideology, knowledge and strong physique which enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as their masters, and thus promote socialist construction as a whole more powerfully.

Tong Hae Son

Students at the building-machine department of the factory college learning the structure and operation of excavator



Free Compulsory Education and Its Development in Our Country

The introduction of free compulsory education is one of the tasks set out in the educational program worked out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung splendidly brought into practice the program in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after liberation, and introduced universal free compulsory education and constantly consolidated and developed it in line with the requirements of the revolutionary development.

In the course, we have gained shining achievements and fine experiences in establishing a new educational system and consolidating and developing it.

Democratization of Education and Introduction of Compulsory Primary Education

Putting forward the program for the building of a democratic, independent and sovereign state just after liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the tasks in the field of education as follows:

"To introduce a system of universal compulsory education and widely increase primary, secondary and specialized schools and colleges to be run by the state. To reform the system of public education in line with the democratic state system." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 34.)

Following liberation, we had to do away with old colonial education system and establish a new popular and democratic educational system and to introduce universal compulsory education in order to consolidate the already-won independence, attain the democratic development of the country and accelerate the construction of a new society.

Under the inspiring guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the democratization of education was made in our country as one of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic reforms after liberation.

What was important in the democratization of education was to place the schools owned by the foreign imperialists and their stooges, landlords and capitalists, under the control of the state, the people.

Our Party put under state control all the educational institutions owned by the Japanese imperialists and landlords and capitalists to secure the unified guidance of the state to them, with

the promulgation of the law on the nationalization of key industries in August, 1946. As a result, the foreign imperialists and their stooges were deprived of their footholds for the infiltration of reactionary ideology and culture, the educational institutions were made to serve the interests of the state and the people and a precondition was provided for the establishment of a popular and democratic educational system.

It was also important in the democratization of education to abolish the old colonial education system and set up a new popular and democratic educational system.

Our Party did away with the system of colonial enslavement education and established a new democratic popular educational system. Thus, our Party abolished all discriminations and inequalities in education and provided opportunities for all people to attend schools of all levels from primary school to college and postgraduate course in accordance with their talents and hopes.

The state set up schools of all levels in different parts and, at the same time, led all people to develop a mass movement to build and equip schools in their localities by their efforts, in order to give school education to all sons and daughters of the entire working people. The result was that a large number of primary, secondary and specialized schools and colleges came into being.

The state practically guaranteed all the sons and daughters of the working people the right to learn. It provided them with every condition for study, exempting those of poor families from the payment of tuitions and introducing scholarship for specialized school and college students.

The state also eliminated the remnants of the unscientific and reactionary colonial enslavement education of Japanese imperialism in the contents of our education, and educated the rising generation in the scientific and advanced contents and equipped them with knowledge useful for the successful carrying out of the Korean revolution. And the state trained a large number of new teachers of working people stock, while reeducating the old teachers.

In this way, we established a popular and democratic educational system in a short period of time, doing away with the colonial education system of Japanese imperialism.

The state made preparations for the introduction of compulsory (four-year) primary school education, while democratizing education.

Our Party consolidated the economic foundations of the country, and, relying on them, carried out the construction and expansion of schools

in a big way. The state distributed schools rationally in all urban and rural districts and systematically increased the number of school children by investigating and grasping schoolage children every year. The state extensively established normal schools and primary school teachers' training centres to turn out teachers with foresight.

On the basis of these preparations, the Fourth Session of the First Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a law on introducing universal compulsory primary education from September, 1950. Its enforcement, however, was interrupted by the Korean war ignited by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in June of the same year.

Universal compulsory primary education was put into effect in 1956 on the basis of the new preparations after the war. Introducing this education, the state abolished tuitions at all primary schools, so that all children could get free primary school education.

Establishment of Socialist Educational System and Development of Free Compulsory Education

The promotion of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism in our country called for the establishment of a socialist educational system.

To meet the law-governed requirement, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a policy to develop the democratic educational system into a socialist one and strove to implement it.

In the establishment of a socialist educational system, our Party and state firmly relied on the achievements made in the period of the democratization of education. The democratization of education in our country was anti-imperialist, anti-feudal in its character, but it had socialist contents. Therefore, the socialist educational system to be set up had to preserve and inherit those contents and to consolidate and develop them in accordance with the new requirements of the revolutionary development.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the achievements in compulsory primary education, put forward a policy of introducing compulsory (seven-year) secondary education without delay in line with the requirements of the socialist construction of the country. The rapid progress of the country's socialist construction needed a larger number of scientists and technical personnel and the higher general cultural level of the working people. This need was met by the development of higher education and compulsory education of higher level.

Our Party and state vigorously carried out the construction of schools, secondary schools in the countryside in particular, and produced large

quantities of textbooks, teaching materials and teaching tools and fixtures for secondary schools. At the same time, they expanded the teachers' training centres and established short-term training courses with foresight to produce secondary school teachers in a big way.

Consequently, universal compulsory secondary education was introduced in 1958, two years after the enforcement of compulsory primary education.

Free education is a popular policy which can be enforced only under the socialist system and it practically guarantees the working people the right to education.

Our Party abolished tuitions at all secondary schools, specialized schools and colleges in 1959. Thus, a new system was established under which the state bears the educational expenses of all the working people and their sons and daughters and is responsible for their education. Under this system, the state increased the investments in construction of educational institutions and its budgetary expenditure for education every year and systematically cut the prices of school things and textbooks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a policy of completely eliminating the legacy of old society in the field of education and setting up a new educational system which closely blends general education with technical education, education with productive labour, in order to meet the requirements of socialist construction.

For the building of socialism, it is necessary to train the younger generation to be harmoniously-developed, useful men with general scientific knowledge and technical knowledge. The senior middle school system at the time, divorced from the reality of our country, laid stress on general education and offered little technical education.

The leader, therefore, abolished the senior middle school system and reorganized it into the secondary and higher technical school system.

Our Party and state took a measure to set up technical schools and carried it out. Drawing on the experience gained in the course, they established in 1959 a technical school and higher technical school system which gave general knowledge and technical know-how, totally abolishing the senior middle school system.

Along with this, the state reformed curricula and teaching programs and recompiled textbooks for schools of all levels in line with the new educational system, in order to improve the contents and methods of education on the principle of closely combining education with productive labour, theory with practice. It also trained technical teachers in a short time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of simultaneously developing the regular higher education and the study-while-on-the-job higher education in the field of higher education, and

saw that factory colleges, higher educational institutions of a new type, were set up.

In this way, the legacy of the old society was completely eliminated in the educational system and a new socialist educational system was firmly established in our country.

Universal Compulsory Nine-year Technical Education and Universal Compulsory Ten-year Senior Middle School Education

The new stage in socialist construction, whose basic tasks were the overall technological reconstruction of the country and the cultural revolution, required the field of education to produce a large number of scientists and technical personnel and bring up the younger generation as harmoniously-developed able builders of communism. On the basis of the successes achieved in the introduction of compulsory secondary education and the establishment of the socialist educational system, we switched over to universal compulsory nine-year technical education in 1967.

For introduction of the education, three-year middle schools and two-year technical schools were amalgamated into five-year middle schools. These middle schools accepted the graduates from the primary schools and gave them the basically complete general secondary education and polytechnical education and brought them up as personnel of a new type with all-round capabilities. Higher schools for five-year middle school graduates were set up to give complete general secondary education and polytechnical education, and the higher technical schools were also reorganized.

For the qualitative enforcement of universal compulsory nine-year technical education the state took various measures to rationally distribute the primary and middle schools, provide them with conditions for experiment and practical work through a movement involving the whole state and the entire people and systematically train the polytechnical teachers.

Paying deep attention to the improvement of the contents and methods of education, Comrade Kim Il Sung further perfected the socialist pedagogy and saw to it that *Juche* and the working-class line were thoroughly established in our school education and the scientific and theoretical level of education was raised.

As a result, compulsory nine-year technical education creditably fulfilled its mission of training the builders of socialism needed for the socialist industrialization of the country and the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy.

Basing ourselves on the achievements of universal compulsory nine-year technical education, we introduced universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education which gives

10-year schooling plus compulsory one-year preschool education.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When the universal ten-year compulsory senior-middle-school education has been carried out, all our new rising generation will grow up as able builders of socialism who are equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and have basic knowledge of nature and society and more than one technical skill. This is of tremendous significance in revolutionizing and working-classing all society and advancing our socialist construction." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 14.)

Universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education is an embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan for the education of the rising generation and it is the most advanced educational system under which schools receive the children of six years of age who have finished compulsory one-year preschool education in the higher class of kindergartens and give perfect general secondary education up to that of the former higher school during 10 years of compulsory school education. It is virtually compulsory 11-year education.

This education is the longest in term and the highest in the level of education, is a revolutionary educational system which renders it possible to bring up the new generation into reliable successors to the revolution firmly equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook, into men of a new communist type, during compulsory education. And it is a popular compulsory education based on completely free education.

Our Party and state are gradually enforcing compulsory 11-year education from cities and the workers' settlements to the countryside and from the plain areas to the mountain regions in the countryside, and will completely introduce it all over the country by 1976, by admitting a definite number of children of six years of age into primary schools every year. The Party and state are improving the contents of education to equip the younger generation firmly with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook, the fundamentals of modern science and technology and more than one technique and make their body strong.

Universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education is a further completion of our public educational system and marks an epoch-making milestone in the development of socialist education. It will surely play a great role in attaining the complete victory of socialism and accelerating the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Chan Sok Hun

Blessed Schoolchildren at the Foot of Mt. Ahobi-ryong

I recently visited the Chollima Kuji-gol Primary School in Unha ri, Yangdok county, at the foot of Mt. Ahobi-ryong.

The cosy school building in the bosom of lovely nature in the mountain area, the square broad playground and the blessed children playing merrily there—all these deeply impressed me.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Schools are found everywhere in our country and all our new generation are given free education at schools. The outlays for school education hold a large proportion in our state budget. It is a very good thing, I believe."

Remembering these words of the leader, I entered the school building via the playground equipped with various sports facilities.

Warmly receiving me, the schoolmaster had this to say:

"The fatherly leader saw that our school was built for 13 children just after liberation and he personally chose its site."

He impressively told me how the school for 13 children was established in a remote mountain village at the foot of Mt. Ahobi-ryong after liberation, where people could not even hear the word "school" before liberation.

Though he was busy guiding the work to build a new state, the fatherly leader took a trouble to visit this mountain village in September, 1947, after liberation to improve the life of the farmers in the mountain area as early as possible.

He climbed up and down in person high mountains by rough and thorny paths covered with vines of grape and other wild fruit trees and had talks with the farmers there. And he gave them a historic teaching on building a happy, new life by turning all the mountains forsaken for thousands or tens of thousands of years into golden mountains and silk mountains.

He not only taught how to improve the living conditions of the villagers but also opened up bright prospects for the development of education in this village far removed from modern civilization.

Saying that people should not repeat the bitter past when they lived without knowing their

mother tongue owing to the harsh oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, he earnestly taught that a new school should be built at the centre of the village to educate all children there.

And he chose in person the building site of the school and taught in detail how to construct the school.

"This is how a school appeared for 13 children at the foot of Mt. Ahobi-ryong. Twenty-six years have elapsed since then. In these years a radical change has taken place in this Kuji-gol village. Our school built for 13 children has now developed into a school for 100 pupils. Our pupils, like all other children in the country, get universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education thanks to the leader...."

Saying this, the schoolmaster showed me one by one the educational facilities carrying the deep love of the leader. The school had the "Room for Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung" arranged with utmost care, the Pioneers' room and the well-furnished nature room, teaching aids room, musical instrument room, library and midget clinic. The teaching aids room was filled with a lot of visual aids to be used for primary school education.

When I got into the "Room for Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung," pupils were speaking of the results of their study of the theme "The Leader Crossed the River Amnok-gang with a Lofty Aim of Restoring the Fatherland." A girl said:

"...Having nurtured a high aim of revolution hearing the indignant cries of the stateless people, the father Marshal crossed the River Amnok-gang at the early age of 13, firmly resolved not to return home before Korea won independence. He, keeping deep in mind his resolution, defeated the one million-strong army of Japanese imperialism by fighting through fire and water and braving snowstorms, and restored the lost fatherland to our people at last. I will study deeply the great revolutionary ideas of the father Marshal to be a revolutionary soldier boundlessly loyal to him in my girlhood."

She was followed by other pupils who vyingly participated in discussion. Listening to their speeches, I was happy to learn that successors to the revolution boundlessly faithful to the leader were reliably growing up at the school, too.

I inspected the nature room where several hundred specimens of animals, plants and fish were displayed and the school's botanical garden with all kinds of plants of this region called the "golden mountains."

Through object lessons using all these things the school makes its pupils have a living and deep knowledge and understanding of nature and society and fosters in them the lofty patriotism of valuing and loving the mountains and rivers of the fatherland and of mobilizing and utilizing the inexhaustible natural wealth according to the leader's on-the-spot teaching on turning all the mountains there into the "golden mountains."

I saw with interest the colourful sports and art circle activities of pupils.

One group of pupils were hardening their body and will and improving their sports skill through various after-school sports activities—soccer, basketball, table-tennis, running, swimming, mountaineering, etc.

Another group of pupils were cultivating their rich sentiments and developing their art skill, carrying on diverse art circle activities such as music, dance and instrumental music

according to their wish and talents.

A girl named Kim Yong Suk said to me in the musical instrument room:

"This accordion and those Kayagum (Korean traditional musical instrument) are the presents from the father Marshal. I, together with other members of the art circle, frequently go to the co-op farms and the forestry station to sing and dance in praise of his great love."

Under our socialist educational system established by the fatherly leader and under his direct warm care, the children in Kuji-gol village, a sky-kissing mountain village, are growing up happily to be proud masters to shoulder the bright future of the socialist fatherland, true revolutionaries equipped with knowledge, morality and strong physique.

I left the school, hearing the song of the boundlessly happy and hopeful pupils reverberating through the sky and the long-stretching mountains:

*Blue is the sky and I am happy.
Resound my accordion.
Boundlessly good is my fatherland
Where people live happily.
Marshal Kim Il Sung is our father,
The bosom of the Party is our home.
We are all brothers and sisters.
I have nothing more to desire.*

Hwang Jong Hyon

The attractive Kuji-gol Primary School erected on the site chosen by the leader



Elimination of Military Confrontation— Precondition for Improving North-South Relations and Hastening Peaceful Reunification

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a new five-point programme for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in his historic speech of June 23, 1973. The first point of the programme is to eliminate military confrontation and tension between the north and the south.

In his speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To improve the present relations between the north and south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south."

The leader's proposal to remove military confrontation and tension between the north and the south correctly mirrors the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the demand of the times; it is the fairest and reasonable proposal which fully accords with the spirit of the north-south joint statement, with the national aspiration of our people thirsting for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country against a fratricidal war and with the trend of the present age towards freedom and peace.

This proposal is based on the earnest desire of our side for peaceful reunification and the demand of the reality that the north-south relations cannot be improved nor can the reunification question be settled unless military confrontation between the north and the south is removed.

To eliminate military confrontation and tension between the north and the south is a precondition and a matter of pressing urgency and vital importance for dispelling the distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south and creating an atmosphere of great national unity, improving the north-south relations and hastening the peaceful national reunification.

In fact, in our country huge armed forces of the north and the south stand opposed to each

other with the Military Demarcation Line in between and south Korea keeps increasing armaments. This constitutes not only a major factor menacing peace in our country but also a source of misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south.

Without removing the present military confrontation between two halves of Korea, it is impossible to create a climate of national harmony and unity or have a sincere dialogue and improve the north-south relations practically. As long as both sides confront each other with vast armed forces, collaboration and exchange are empty talks and both sides will not open their heart to each other and will fail to create an atmosphere of political trust.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is unnatural to advocate the peaceful reunification and hold a dialogue, with a dagger in one's bosom. Unless the dagger is taken out and laid down, it is impossible to create atmosphere of mutual trust or find satisfactory solutions to any problems, big and small, related to the country's reunification, including that of achieving the collaboration and interchange between the north and south."

With daggers in the bosom and the guns leveled at each other, it is impossible to remove the distrust and confrontation between the north and the south and promote the reunification.

This is clearly proved by the whole course of the dialogue in progress.

So far dialogue and travel have continued between the north and the south, but the mutual distrust still remains undisputed. The North-South Co-ordination Commission and the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations have met many times, but they have failed to achieve a progress they should. This is attributable mainly to the north-south military confrontation and mutual distrust.

Only when a decisive measure is taken to eliminate the military confrontation and tension between the north and the south and it

is carried into effect is it possible to remove all misunderstanding and distrust, create a climate of mutual trust and unity, successfully promote the north-south dialogue and find satisfactory solutions to all the problems related to the reunification.

To remove the present military confrontation between the north and the south once and for all is the key to the advancement of the north-south dialogue and the improvement of the mutual relations and is the essential requirement and precondition of the peaceful reunification.

That is why our Party and the Government of our Republic consider it the first step for the peaceful reunification to eliminate military confrontation and tension between the north and the south and have made every sincere effort to realize it.

After the north-south dialogue started, too, our side, according to the policy charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has advanced time and again realistic proposals to put an end to the confrontation between the north and the south, promote national harmony and unity and realize collaboration in all fields. Our side has more than once advanced to the south Korean authorities the five-point proposal for eliminating tension and military confrontation between the north and the south: to cease the reinforcement of armies and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from abroad and to conclude a peace agreement.

The proposal to remove military confrontation and tension between the north and south mirrors the earnest desire of our side to open the way to the peaceful reunification actively by consolidating peace and creating a climate of national harmony and unity in our country.

When the military confrontation between both sides is removed as we propose, the tension will be rapidly relaxed in our country and a new phase opened up in improving the north-south relations and favourable conditions provided for securing peace in our country and achieving the peaceful reunification.

If both sides cease the reinforcement of armies and arms race and introduction of weapons and reduce military personnel markedly, it will not only contribute to the easing of tension but lighten the people of military burdens, help to divert huge manpower and material resources to the development of the national economy and return home a lot of young and middle-aged people.

When a peace agreement on both sides refraining from using armed force against the other side is concluded and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are made to withdraw from south Korea, the ceasefire in Korea will turn into a durable peace, another war will be prevented in Korea and favourable circumstances will be

created and solid guarantee provided for firmly securing national sovereignty and furthering the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by our nation itself.

This will not only hasten the cause of peace and peaceful reunification in our country but also contribute greatly to the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Nothing is more pressing in promoting the north-south dialogue, improving the north-south relations and hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country than to remove the present military confrontation.

The delay of the settlement of this question amounts to refusing the peaceful reunification by perpetuating confrontation and division and, in the long run, to going against the burning desire of all the fellow countrymen suffering bitterly from the national split for 28 years and giving up the pressing national duty.

Whether or not a practical measure is taken for eliminating military confrontation between the north and the south is, therefore, a criterion to verify who hopes for the improvement of the relations between the north and the south and who not and who truly wants peaceful reunification and who not.

Our proposal to remove the military confrontation and tension between the north and the south is the fairest, reasonable one which benefits not one side only, but both sides. There is no ground whatsoever, therefore, for the south Korean side to refuse it.

In fact, the realization of the proposal entirely depends on the position and attitude of both sides and not on any condition.

To eliminate the military confrontation and tension fully accords not only with the agreement of the north-south joint statement which envisages taking a positive measure to relax tension between the north and the south but also with the function of the North-South Co-ordination Commission one of whose major tasks is to take relevant measures for easing tension, preventing military conflict and removing military confrontation.

However, nothing has ever been solved in removing the military confrontation between both sides though quite a time has passed since the publication of the north-south joint statement and the formation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission. Just because of this, no progress has been made in improving the north-south relations and solving the reunification question.

The military confrontation between the north and the south constantly menaces peace in our country and hinders the peaceful reunification. It involves a serious danger: no one can tell what consequences it will produce since the south Korean side is stepping up war preparations under the signboard of "allout security."

True, due to the U.S. imperialist-instigated

reinforcement of armies and continuation of military confrontation by the south Korean authorities, the prospects of independent, peaceful reunification opened up after much efforts have now been blighted again.

The south Korean authorities refuse to accept our proposal, croaking about gradually settling problems of secondary importance through this or that stage, putting off the solution of such a burning problem as the elimination of military confrontation. This is not an attitude to solve the question.

If they truly want to solve the question, there is no reason why they should not strive to solve the pressing question and should delay its settlement, talking about easy questions and the like. In a word, they don't want to settle the question through the dialogue but try to maintain and perpetuate the national split and seek "confrontation" and "reunification by prevailing over communism" behind the curtain of dialogue.

In fact, the south Korean authorities are now stepping up war preparation, aggravating the situation, under the pretext of securing the "superiority in strength" or "building up strength."

They keep shipping in warships and other vessels, military equipment and war materiel, stepping up the militarization of the economy and building or expanding military establishments and war industry in the name of "modernizing the ROK Army" and "strengthening defence potential." They are also staging large-scale military exercises one after another taking us as the supposed "enemy" and are even committing military provocations against the northern half of the Republic without hesitation.

The south Korean authorities are now carrying on these manoeuvres of military confrontation when both sides are having talks for hastening the national reunification according to the already-agreed principles of national reunification. It goes without saying that they run counter to the north-south joint statement and the agreements of both sides and have nothing to do with the endeavours to improve the north-south relations and hasten the reunification.

If the south Korean authorities continue these manoeuvres, they will bring nothing but a fra-

tridical war, far from improving the north-south relations, and only benefit the U.S. imperialist aggressors who try to attain their aggressive end easily by the method of making Koreans fight Koreans.

Those who want the national reunification and are concerned about the national destiny cannot be indifferent to these developments and cannot but take a decisive measure to remove the confrontation between the north and the south. It is by no means difficult to eliminate military confrontation and tension. It can be done easily at any time if both sides truly want to solve the question.

At a time when even different countries discuss and settle military affairs, there is no reason for our nation, a single nation, not to do so. In Viet Nam, a peace agreement was concluded and the U.S. troops withdrew from there. There is no ground whatsoever not to sign a peace agreement in our country and withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea today, more than 20 years after the Armistice Agreement was signed.

Now that the south Korean authorities agreed with us upon achieving the national reunification peacefully, independently and through great national unity without resorting to armed force, there is no reason why they should not accept our fair and reasonable proposal, if they really want peaceful reunification.

The settlement of military question in our country entirely depends on whether or not the south Korean authorities truly want to ease tension and improve the north-south relations, whether or not they have an intention to solve the internal affairs by the internal forces of the nation, the joint efforts of the north and the south.

We are constant in our stand to reunify the country independently and peacefully by removing military confrontation and tension between the north and the south and attaining national harmony and unity.

We will, in the future, too, as in the past, remain faithful to the north-south joint statement and the agreements of both sides and do our utmost to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Han Wung Ho

Path to Happiness, Fruitful Life

Twenty-three years have already gone since I stopped serving the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and started a new, worthwhile life under the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic.

Whenever I glance back over my fruitful, happy life in these years, I am overwhelmed with gratitude for the lofty love and great favours of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who has enabled me, an old intellectual who served the exploiters, to live a true life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As for those old intellectuals who were educated in the old way and worked in the bourgeois society or feudal society, we pursued the policy of making the revolution together with them and educated and remoulded them in the practice of revolution, if they wanted to work for the people and for the development of the nation. Thus, they have been remoulded as revolutionary intellectuals serving the revolutionary cause of the working class. They have done a great deal of work up to now. Still now, they are working faithfully."

Attaching great importance to the role played by the intellectuals in the revolution and construction, the leader trusts, takes to his warm heart and carefully looks after even those old intellectuals with complex sociopolitical backgrounds, to say nothing of new intellectuals.

Thanks to the lofty virtues and warm solicitude of the leader, now our intellectuals are working as best they can, not for fame or success in life but for the homeland and people, bringing into full play their wisdom and talents. My happy life of today is entirely due to the infinitely warm and profound affection and concern of the great leader.

Ambition Frustrated

Born into a well-to-do family, I attended schools from childhood in easy circumstances.

But, unfortunately I was once critically ill in my school days. My mother suddenly died of cerebral apoplexy while attending me. Her death was a terrific shock to me. I changed my old plan to be a philosopher and made up my mind to become a doctor and devote my life to the work of curing patients suffering from diseases.

Now I started to study medicine.

My elder brothers who had worshipped the United States under the influence of my father, a Christian, went there for study.

I studied at the Severance Medical College in Seoul for a few years. But, that college did not satisfy my aspiration. I thought that everything would go in the United States as I wished. I went there, too.

But, I was surprised to find my elder brothers leading a wretched life as workers. I had believed that they were studying there.

I studied at the California Medical College and my elder brothers and sister drudged to earn my school expenses.

But, what did the United States, a country of dollars under the flag of aggression, give me?

Cheaply-purchased dead bodies of Asians were brought into the lab of that college, dismembered there, and then sent somewhere else by post.

I found it but an idle dream to realize my ideal of saving people from diseases in that cold society where money is everything and man's conscience and virtues are outraged.

I felt bitterly hateful of and disgusted with the United States and came back home.

Out of a desire to do something good for the public as my conscience as a doctor dictated, I opened a small hospital in my native place, which soon went bankrupt due to financial difficulty.

Later on, I worked at the Central Kindergarten's Training College, the Kyonggi Provincial Hospital and then the Seoul City Hospital

to earn my bread.

My dream was shattered in this way: my research task was not fulfilled.

The Road I Chose

Our country was liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial rule on August 15, 1945.

As I had been subjected to national insult and humiliation because of lost nationhood, I made up my mind to work to the best of my power for the freed fatherland.

But everything went contrary to my expectation. The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea and the traitors to the nation, flattering these occupationists, committed all sorts of mean acts. Conscientious people were persecuted and repressed more brutally.

I was sick of and indignant about reality in south Korea.

Around the time, moving news came in succession about the triumphal return-home of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, whom I had highly respected and honoured, the successful carrying out of democratic reforms in the north and the happy life of the people there as the masters of the country.

At these news I had an ungovernable longing for the north where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lives. But I hesitated because of my family background and reproachful career. I was plagued with a doubt if the north would receive me.

My friends went to the north one after another.

I felt forlorn. Should I fall behind the times for ever?

I boldly thought to myself: I should not serve the human scums, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, who leave people to die of diseases, against national conscience. Go to the north where the leader lives! This is the very road I should take.

Great Love

The U.S. imperialists launched an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950.

Then I was teaching in the Chungang College in Seoul.

I volunteered for service in the People's Army in response to the call of Marshal Kim Il Sung in his June 26 radio address to

the entire Korean people for rising for victory in the war. Thus, I started a new life.

The leader looked after the south Koreans who joined the army. He treated them with warmth as if he met his lost sons. I was appointed a colonel of the Korean People's Army.

Sometime later, though I had done nothing to speak of, he decorated me with the Order of Freedom and Independence.

I was so deeply moved by the deep trust and great love of the leader that I stayed up all night, shedding tears of grateful happiness. I resolved to remain a soldier single-heartedly faithful to him even if my body is ground to powder.

Though the war raged on, the leader demobilized me to teach in a college for the education of the younger generation and resume my scientific research.

He arranged a well-appointed lab and study for me and provided me with every condition for my research work.

I carried to success the research work which I had failed to tackle half my life in the United States and south Korea, suffering national insult and maltreatment at the hands of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

In recognition of the results of a little value in my scientific research work, he again decorated me with the Orders of National Flag and Labour.

The fatherly leader believed in me with complex socio-political backgrounds, assigned the heavy task of educating the younger generation and conducting scientific research work, was more pleased with every trifle success in my work than anyone else and spoke highly of it, and looked after every aspect of my family life!

Time—thousands or tens of thousands of years—would fail me to tell or sing of his warm love and great favour to the full.

From the experience of my complex life I fully realized the correctness of the lenient policy of the leader who embraces and guides old intellectuals, and I was deeply convinced that people can translate into reality their ideals and lead a happy life only under the advanced socialist system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the northern half of the Republic.

As a revolutionary fighter infinitely loyal to the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, I will strive on to bring nearer the day when the entire compatriots will live a happy life under his guidance in the land of three thousand ri after making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country as soon as possible.

Im Tae Hi,
Chief of a Chair,
Hamhung Medical College

Masses Participate in Sports Activities Every Day

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should make all youths, students and working people always take an active part in physical culture and sports and strive to direct the masses to make it their daily routine."

Upholding this programme teaching of the leader, the Munpyong Refinery situated in a scenic spot on the east coast has striven to popularize physical culture and sports, an important factor for promoting the health of workers, and to make it their daily routine.

All shops and units of the refinery make physical training their daily routine: they start day's work with morning exercises and running. Workers do light exercises in intervals of their work according to their specific conditions. They also take part in various sports activities in lunch time or after work according to plan. In short, physical culture and sports is an integral part of their production activity and everyday life.

A great part in attaining such results was

played by the refinery's physical culture and sports committee. This committee is composed of manager and other responsible functionaries and sports fans and actively runs various sports circles.

It has paid deep attention to securing sporting goods, instruments and facilities.

Now this refinery has a big fine stadium in its compound with football, volleyball, basketball and tennis courts, Korean wrestling ring and others; each workshop has volleyball, basketball and tennis courts. There are ping-pong tables and iron and horizontal bars in the compound. The refinery has also water sports facilities. So, workers can freely take part in sports activities they like.

The physical culture and sports committee arranges every year grand sports meets on such national red-letter days as the birthday of the Party, the founding anniversary of the Republic and May Day, and on the significant day of the on-the-spot teaching by the respected and beloved leader to the refinery. On such

Football circle members in training



days the stadium is festively bedecked. Every Saturday, the sports day, various sports events are organized, and production games and national defence sports matches take place frequently.

According to plan, the refinery conducts examinations of physical strength regularly; on the national sports day in October, the last examination is held every year. All the applicants passed it this year, too.

Sports circle activities take an important place in physical culture and sports at this refinery.

There are many circles—football, volleyball, basketball, ping-pong, tennis, boxing, water sports. After work circle members gather, deeply study the programme teachings of the fatherly leader on physical culture and sports and the Party's policy of physical culture and sports, their embodiment, and have trainings or games.

After acquiring some sports technique and tactics through training, they often play games with teams of nearby factories, enterprises and schools, which greatly help to improve their sports technique.

Recently the eleven of this refinery scored good results in matches with footballers of the Chollima June 4 Plant, the Munchon Machine

The refinery arranges inter-workteam and work-shop games according to plan



Korean wrestling is one of most popular sports events

Factory and the Wonsan Agricultural College, and thus they have become as strong as to cope with the excellent teams.

Volleyball, basketball, tennis and other players demonstrate their high technique and stubborn spirit in games, bringing glory on their refinery.

These sports circle members are also front-rankers in production and technical innovation.

Sometime ago the members of the smelting workteam at the Chollima youth shop succeeded in automating an important process in lead production, and thereby drastically shortened the smelting time and sharply boosted the output.

The leading role in this technical innovation was played by smelter Han Do Son, captain and a reliable half back of the football team, and other sports circle members.

Such examples are found also at the smelting shop, repairing shop and zinc electrolyzing shop.

Thanks to popularization of physical culture and sports and to making it a daily routine all workers and technicians of this refinery are bringing about every day innovations in the production of non-ferrous metals with intense loyalty to the fatherly leader and with strong body.

Li Yong Kong

Farcical "October Renovation" Effected under the Signboard of "Peaceful Reunification"

More than a year has passed since the north-south joint statement was made public. But the independent, peaceful reunification of the country has not been promoted at a pace it should, contrary to the expectation of all the people in both halves of Korea.

This is entirely due to the unjust position of the south Korean authorities which are delaying the north-south dialogue indefinitely, employing double-faced tactics instead of implementing honestly the agreements of the north-south joint statement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"They say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us. But as soon as they turn on their heels, they slander us and are engrossed in statements and acts contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement."

The south Korean authorities are employing the double-dealing tactics to delay the reunification. This is revealed strikingly by their statements and acts and by the south Korean press and radios.

Here we introduce, through the farcical "October renovation" effected by the south Korean authorities, what desperate efforts they are making to hinder the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In Challenge to National Desire

On October 17, 1972, the south Korean top man of power proclaimed "martial law" plus a "state of emergency," and said in his "special declaration" that "a great reform for renovation" would be carried out to hasten "peaceful reunification."

This was the beginning of the so-called "October renovation."

The south Korean people and broad world public were unanimous in pointing out that the aim of the "October renovation" lay not in peaceful reunification but somewhere else—staging the "third coup d'état" to establish a system for a long-term office, "generalissimo system," under the signboard of "peaceful reunification," which the south Korean authorities, placed in a difficult position in face of the fast-changing internal and external situation, had long prepared since the "May 16 military coup" in 1961.

As is widely known, the publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung marked a new epoch-making phase in the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The sentiments of the entire people in north and south Korea for the national reunification mounted as never before. The south Korean people in particular, who underwent all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings under the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, were overjoyed as if they had greeted "another August 15 liberation" and called for the earliest possible materialization of national reunification.

These developments in south Korea shook the "anti-communist" fascist ruling system, the political and ideological mainstay of the south Korean authorities for their long-term office, to the core.

The fast-changing international situation placed the south Korean authorities in a serious predicament.

Quite alarmed by these internal and external developments, they carried out the "October renovation." Its aim was, internally, to firmly establish a one-man fascist dictatorship for a long-term office under the pretext of "peaceful

reunification" not to allow anyone else to have any desire for "power" and, externally, to achieve "reunification by prevailing over communism" by desperately clinging to the sleeves of the U.S.-Japanese aggressors.

"Democracy" for Camouflage

Staging the farce of the "October renovation," the south Korean authorities said that American "democracy," which the U.S. imperialists and the successive south Korean rulers had so much vaunted, did not suit the south Korean realities, and so it was the most vital "political task of the October renovation" to establish "Hanguk (south Korean)-type democracy," a "new type democracy," which "suits the south Korean realities."

The "democracy" advocated by them is a false one which belongs to the category of "nationalist democracy" or "administrative democracy" advertised by them after the "May 16 military coup." If there is anything new, it is that its fascist nature has increased.

The south Korean authorities are now pushing ahead with the "reform of system" and the "building up of national strength" in the name of "Hanguk-type democracy." These are designed to legalize their one-man, one-party fascist dictatorship and their long-term office system.

The "Constitution," changed for the worse, has raised the position of the south Korean top man of power from the "chief executive" to the "head of state" who can exercise power over legislature, judicature, executive and army.

It has concentrated all powers in his hands by empowering him to revise the "Constitution," to deal with the reunification question, "to demand a plebiscite on important policies," "to take emergency measures" at any time, "to proclaim martial law," "to dissolve the National Assembly," etc. This is unprecedented in history.

The "Constitution" firmly guarantees him a long-term office. The system of presidential election was changed from "direct election" to "indirect election" through the "National Council for Reunification" composed of his agents so as to prevent any other persons from being "elected." It does not set the limit of the office term and provides for "lifetime presidency."

The new wicked "Constitution" legalizes one-party dictatorship exclusive of even conservative opposition parties, to say nothing of the parties of workers and peasants.

According to the new "Constitution," the "National Council for Reunification" and the "Constitution Commission" have been cooked up, reducing the south Korean "National Assembly" from the "supreme legislative organ" to an institution which does nothing but "passing bills" or draft "budget" submitted by the executive. The "National Assembly" is under the exclusive control of the government party.

In conclusion, the "Hanguk-type democracy" is but a political camouflage to legalize the fascist system which completely tramples down even the "separation of the three powers" and "parliamentary democracy," the false slogans of bourgeois democracy.

Desperately Depending on Outside Forces

In October last year, the south Korean top man of power prattled in his "special declaration" that "the radical change of the situation compels us to defend and hew out our destiny by ourselves."

But, what did he do as soon as he made such a statement?

He proclaimed "emergency martial law" to deprive the people of all the rights and freedom on the one hand and on the other, clung more tightly to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

The south Korean authorities desperately followed the ruinous policy of relying on the foreign forces, saying that the aim of the "October renovation" was to "build up national strength" and to do so, it was necessary to receive "aid" from the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists. Soon after the farcical "October renovation," they flew to America to beg for the "assistance" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the permanent occupation of south Korea by their aggression troops, saying that "the United States must help south Korea to increase its self-defence capacity and must carry out faithfully the assistance plan for security agreed on between south Korea and the U.S. so that the north-south dialogue may be conducted favourably

ly and effectively" and that "the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea will only delay the north-south dialogue."

Under the pretext of "building up national strength," they brought in foreign monopoly capital limitlessly to reduce south Korea's economy to a completely dependent economy, categorically opposing the north-south collaboration.

After the October farce the south Korean authorities and the "commanders" of the south Korean army made, without hesitation, bellicose statements through various meetings and commemoration functions held under the signboard of the "October renovation" or through the radio and publications. They said: "Take a war posture" and "Get ready for immediate action."

They staged provocative war exercises almost every day all over south Korea, taking us as the "enemy."

All the facts clearly prove that the farcical "October renovation" staged under the slogan of "peaceful reunification" is a camouflage for "reunification by prevailing over communism."

Wielding "Anti-Communist Law" More Madly

"Anti-communism is the first and foremost national policy" and one of the basic policies invariably followed by the south Korean authorities since the "May 16 military coup" and is the only means for the long-term office.

Even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement there was no change in this respect. The south Korean authorities more brutally suppressed the masses of people, ruthlessly robbing them of their rights and freedom, under the signboard of the "October renovation."

Stressing that they "should further perfect the anti-communist law and inflict severe punishments" and that "the year 1973 is a year for resolutely eliminating all the elements hampering the October renovation and the building up of national strength," they have intensified more

openly the fascist suppression of the forces calling for reunification.

After the "October renovation" they revised for the worse or cooked up a number of fascist evil laws to block the peaceful reunification movement of the south Korean people of all strata and mercilessly suppress all the patriotic elements calling for national reunification, to say nothing of those people who sympathize with or support the northern half of the Republic.

They are also madly gagging the press under the signboard of the "October renovation": they, under the spurious name of "adjustment" or "merger," have closed down or outlawed a large number of press organs and publications and have further intensified the fascist suppression of journalists and the press activities.

All these developments in south Korea today clearly show that the so-called "October renovation" has nothing to do with the "north-south dialogue" or "peaceful reunification" the south Korean authorities advocate.

Therefore, the world public condemn the fascist outrage putting fatal obstacles in the way of reunification: "The Pak regime, in reality, has no intention at all to solve the reunification question, and it calls only for anti-communism for security." Even the American reactionary rulers said frankly: "We doubt the sincerity of the south Korean authorities in the north-south dialogue."

All the manoeuvres conducted by the south Korean authorities under the signboard of the so-called "October renovation" are a treacherous act against the lofty desire of the whole nation for the peaceful national reunification and a shameless challenge to the faithfulness of the Government of our Republic which has made every sincere effort for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The south Korean authorities must stop their reckless acts to hinder the national reunification and to further division, and show sincerity in the national-salvation cause of the whole nation for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Tong Chang Hwal

Barbarous Crime of South Korean Special Agents Exposed

The kidnap case of south Korean democratic personage Kim Dae Jung has been revealed entirely.

It was reported that on August 8 Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped at a hotel in Tokyo and brought back to his home in Seoul, covered all over with wounds, on the 13th, six days later. And now he is detained in his house.

According to the statement made by him, he was beaten up and intimidated by the "well-trained secret agents of strong frame" on the way from Tokyo to Seoul. The south Korean special service agents declared that they belonged to an "anti-communist organization defending free democracy."

They applied barbarous methods: they not only blindfolded him and made him inaudible but also bound him hand and foot and beat and threatened him for several days on the way to south Korea.

All facts show fully that this kidnap case which has attracted the attention of the home and world public is a crime systematically planned by the south Korean fascist band and committed by their secret agents.

This is a rare robber's act and a hair-raising ferocity.

As is already exposed, the south Korean rulers, regarding Kim Dae Jung as a thorn in their flesh, ordered their secret agents to follow him to Japan from the United States. These kidnappers had displayed their "ability" in taking patriots by force to south Korea from France and West Germany and watched him in the United States.

That is why Japanese papers, news agencies and radios and political and public figures as well as news agencies and the broad public in many countries concluded that the prime movers of the case are none other than the south Korean rulers and unanimously lifted up their voices in protest.

People see clearly whatever the south Korean fascist clique plot in their dark den.

Now their crime has been brought to full light.

It is not fortuitous that even revealing in all

their nakedness their true colours as a gang of most reactionary military fascists, terrorists and secret service agents, the south Korean rulers went the length of working out the brutal method of abducting the south Korean democratic personage.

As is known, Kim Dae Jung is a south Korean politician. He had advocated the democratization of the south Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country. He sought refuge in foreign countries when the south Korean authorities intensified fascist repression as never before after the so-called "October renovation." And he continued his political activity abroad.

It is an open secret that the Pak Jung Hi clique have long worked to kill him, trying in every way to turn south Korea into a pandemonium of military fascism, perpetuate the country's division and create "two Koreas."

The abduction case is a planned gangsterism of the south Korean fascist band for brutal repression and for the traitorous "two Koreas" scheme and a desperate attempt to suppress the mounting sentiment of reunification.

In reality, the south Korean rulers, advertising the so-called "special statement on diplomatic policy for peaceful reunification," are committing externally every conceivable mean act to fix the national division and create two Koreas through the United Nations, and are internally further intensifying than ever the fascist suppression of those patriotic-minded people calling for the improvement of the north-south relations and the country's reunification, bringing the dialogue between the north and south to breakup.

Now in south Korea those people demanding democracy and the peaceful reunification are all victimized by the cruel terror and intelligence rule of the fascist government circles.

The south Korean rulers send their secret agents even to Japan, the United States and other capitalist countries to watch, persecute or subject to terrorism the conscientious compatriots there.

The recent abduction case shows clearly that the fascist repression of the south Korean pa-

triotic people and democratic personages by the south Korean special service agents has become more atrocious and barbarous.

Indeed, it demonstrates what a heinous enemy of democracy the Pak Jung Hi clique are and how cunningly they are working to obstruct the country's peaceful reunification.

The case proves once again that the Pak Jung Hi band are the hooligans who are engrossed in fascist repression and terrorism for their long-term office, little interested in the destiny of the country and people.

The Pak Jung Hi outfit served the Japanese imperialists before the liberation and the U.S. imperialists after the liberation and usurped ten-odd years ago "power" in south Korea by a military coup. Their business from the pre-liberation days up to date has been murder, terrorism violence and fraud.

The course of the case completely frustrated the silly attempt of the south Korean ruling circles to escape the responsibility for it.

In spite of the strong protest and denunciation from the public at home and abroad, the Pak Jung Hi clique tried hard to divert public attention, saying that they "do not know" the kidnap case and they "have no connection" with it. They brazen-facedly even asked the Japanese authorities to "arrest the criminals."

Even now when the fact that they kidnapped Kim Dae Jung to Seoul has been revealed, the impudent Pak Jung Hi gang describe as if the criminal act was committed by individual persons, clamouring that they are "searching for the criminals."

We ask how individual persons can commit such an organized criminal act as mobilizing a large vessel of 1,000 h.p. and sending a car when the vessel arrived in south Korea.

This is, indeed, a political cartoon showing their foolishness and meanness.

With such clumsy trick they cannot deceive even a little child.

The clamorous "search for the criminals" in south Korea is but a farce to intensify their suppression of the indignant people.

The whole course of the case showed explicitly that the Japanese authorities backed and worked together with the south Korean fascists from the very inception.

Such a case cannot occur in broad daylight and in the heart of Tokyo at that, without the help of the Japanese authorities with a police history of 100 years.

To tell the truth, during his stay in Japan Kim Dae Jung informed the Japanese authorities time and again that his personal safety had been constantly threatened by the agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and an

opposition party of Japan called on the Japanese authorities to take a step to protect him.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities did not look to his safety but shielded the south Korean secret agents.

What does the vague statement regarding the course of the "search," made by the Japanese police authorities which were notified of the case the moment it occurred, tell?

How could the criminals go by a car freely to a Japanese port and take a ship there without the assistance of the Japanese authorities? Who can believe that Japanese policemen are blind?

The Japanese authorities are now trying to escape their responsibility, prattling that "it is lucky" for Kim Dae Jung to keep alive though he was taken by force to south Korea and what not.

With this poor trick, however, they can neither deceive the world people nor escape from the responsibility as an accomplice of the criminal act.

The Japanese authorities helped the south Korean secret agents in their barbarous abduction to realize their wild ambition of aggression on south Korea.

They seek to use this case as a bait to open a new favourable phase in perpetuating the split of our country and stepping up their political and economic infiltration into south Korea.

The whole course of the kidnap case of Kim Dae Jung in Japan revealed to the full that in order to enter into a closer tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi clique the Japanese authorities don't hesitate to dishonour Japan as a "law-governed state" and trample underfoot publicly-recognized principles of international law and the elementary demand of humanitarianism.

Now the south Korean fascists erected barricades around the house of Kim Dae Jung and keep him detained and are examining him under the pretext of "investigation" and what not.

Such persecution of the south Korean democratic figure by the south Korean fascists should not be tolerated.

As all facts show, national reunification as well as elementary human rights are unthinkable without ridding the south Korean society of the military fascist system and restoring democracy.

It is not fortuitous that today even the overseas compatriots are unanimously "calling for the overthrow of the Pak regime."

The south Korean authorities must stop unconditionally and immediately their persecution and suppression of all people fighting for democracy and reunification. If the south Korean authorities persist in fascist outrage, turning a deaf ear to the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people, they will gain nothing but destruction and disgrace therefrom.

Warmly Hail the National Holiday of the Guinean People

The Guinean people significantly greet the 15th anniversary of independence, their auspicious national holiday, with a high pride in their victory won in defending independence and building a new society.

On the occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations and firm solidarity to the Guinean people who are vigorously advancing, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Guinean people won independence on October 2, 1958 for the first time in West Africa through their protracted heroic struggle against the French colonialists.

The independence of Guinea opened a highway to the creation of a new life for her people who had long been subjected to oppression and exploitation under the brutal rule of the French colonialists: it was a great event which encouraged the African people in their fight against imperialism and colonialism.

For 15 years following independence, the Guinean people, under the correct leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, made great achievements in their endeavours to uphold national independence and dignity and to remove the aftermath of the colonial rule and build a new society.

The Guinean government took radical steps for the independent development of the country; it nationalized banks, communications and railways owned by the colonialists, expelled the French officials from the state institutions and staffed them with Guineans, and abolished the French currency and created the national money.

The Guinean government and people have opened a highway to social progress by eliminating the political and economic footholds of the colonialists, and greatly developed the national economy by waging a creative labour struggle under the slogan: "Let us build up an independent national economy with our own labour and resources!"

Under the colonial rule Guinea had no factories to speak of. But today

it boasts of many factories including a textile mill which is the largest in West Africa.

Especially, a remarkable progress has been made in agriculture, a key branch of the national economy. Education, culture and public health have also showed a great headway.

The Korean people rejoice over the achievements made by the Guinean people in the struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve the independent development of the country as over their own and warmly hail them.

These successes have been attained through a struggle against the ceaseless military aggressions and subversive and sabotaging activities of the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have still more intensified their subversive activities and coup d'etat manoeuvres against the newly independent states. By bribing and whipping up the reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists seek to pit them against the progressive forces and sway certain newly independent countries to the Right."

In an attempt to wrest the Republic of Guinea which is vigorously advancing, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, from the anti-imperialist front and to sway it to the Right, the U.S.-led imperialists are instigating the Portuguese aggressors and the Guinean counter-revolutionary elements to carry out all sorts of outrageous activities, such as subversive and sabotaging activities, coup d'etat manoeuvres, military provocations and aggressions, against this country.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can they arrest the vigorous forward movement of the Guinean people.

Today the Guinean people are filled with a resolution to frustrate the aggressive and provocative machinations of the enemy, safeguard the revolutionary gains and attain an indepen-

dent development of the country.

The Guinean people, under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, resolutely fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism in the international arena and actively support particularly the struggle of the African people for national independence and liberation.

The Guinean people support the just cause of the Korean people who are fighting to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country free from outside interference after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

Their support for the Korean people is the source of immense inspiration to the latter.

The friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Guinean peoples are strengthening and developing day by day through the struggle against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy. The Korean people will, as ever, move ahead in firm unity with the Guinean people in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle.

On the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of Guinea's independence, the Korean people heartily wish her people fresh successes in their struggle to smash the aggressive machinations of the imperialists and colonialists, defend their revolutionary gains and attain national prosperity.

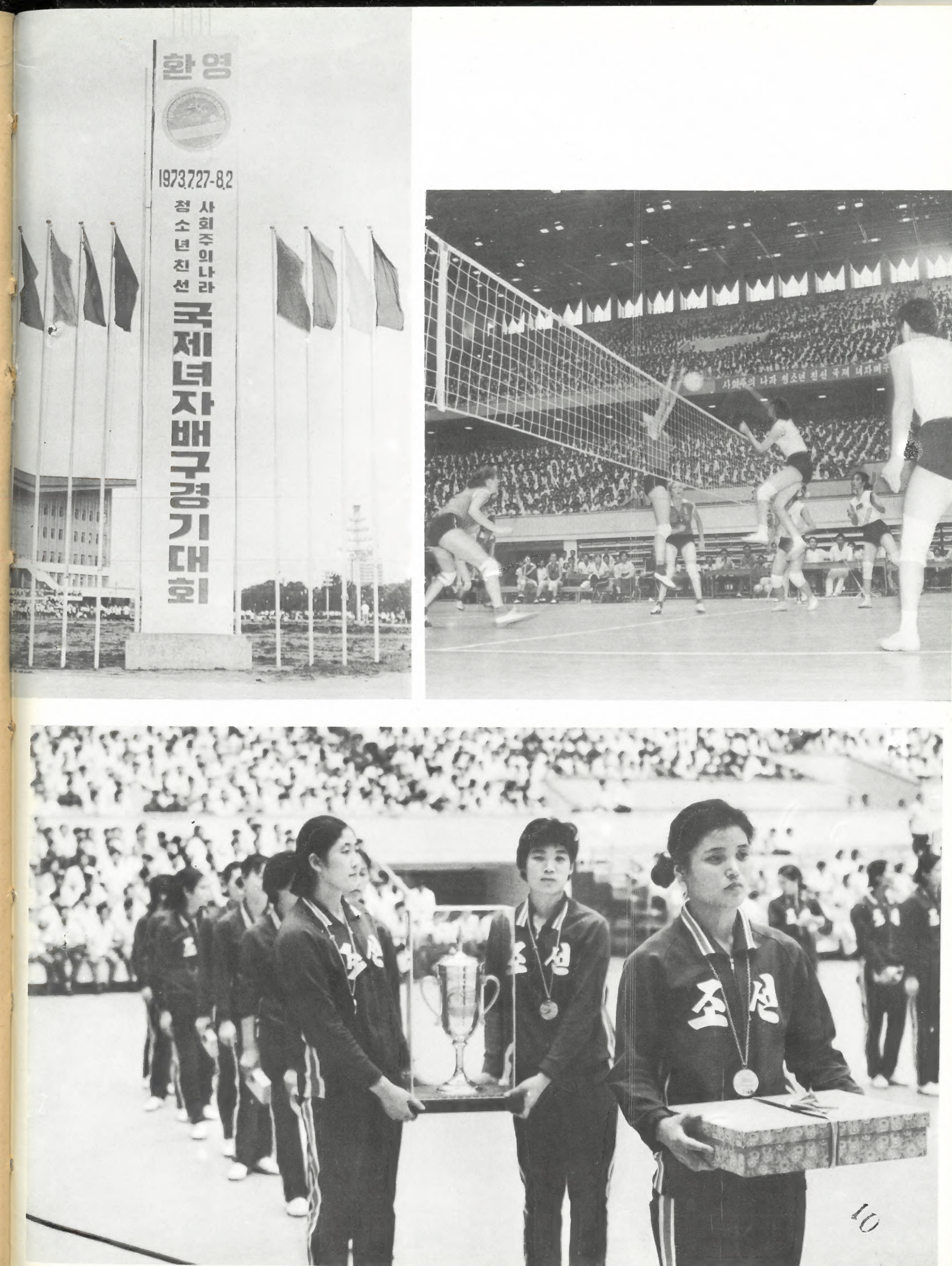
INSIDE BACK COVER:

Above: The international friendship junior women's volleyball games of socialist countries held in Pyongyang between July 27 and August 2

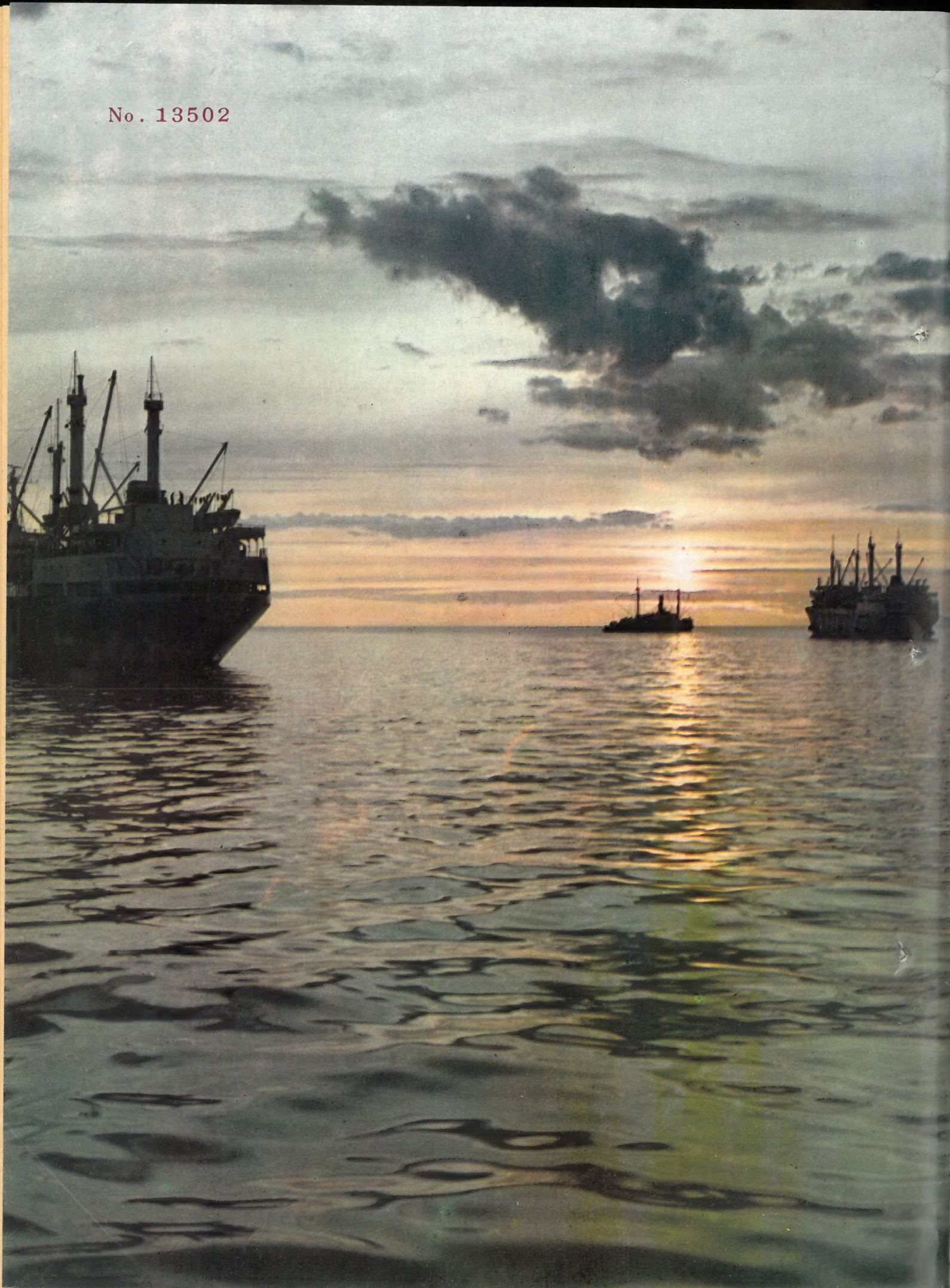
Below: Our team (A) has won the trophy cup

BACK COVER: Morning has come to a fishing ground of the East Sea

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No. 13502



Korea Today
PYONGYANG No. 206 1973